The Standard,

AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

N 449—SECOND YEAR. BUENOS AYRES, TUESDAY 14 JULY 1863. PRICE—TWO DOLLARS.

MAUA BANK

Calle Cangallo No. 101—103

Interest for the current month

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE

For balances in our favor in account current 18 p ℅.

For balances in favor of customers 12 p ℅

In account current, paper money

For balances in our favor 12 p ℅

For balances in favor of customers 6 ℅.

Deposits for a fixed term in specie or currency, a conventional interest.

Buenos Ayres April 1, 1863.

P. P. Maua & Co.

William Leslie.

Maua Bank.

Calle Cangallo Nos. 101 & 103.

The offices of this bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in *currency* and *specie* in this Bank:

1st Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

2nd Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

3rd. Accounts-current are opened with merchants or other parties who may prefer, depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

4th Money is received in *account current* bearing interest from day of deposit which is accumulated in favor of the parties every *three* months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time by means of *cheques* part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency," in which case 48 hours previous notice is re uired to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

7th Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta. Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandú, Rio Janeiro and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places of which notice will be given hereafter.

7th Finally the Bank, undertakes & executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Buenos Ayres, Oct 29 1862.

P. P. *Mauá & Co.*

WILLIAM LESLIE.

On Sale

At the "Standard" Printing Office.

SECOND EDITION.

THE

CULTIVATION

OF

ORLEANS STAPLE

COTTON,

FROM THE

IMPROVED MEXICAN COTTON SEED,

AS PRACTISED IN THE

MISSISSIPPI COTTON GROWING REGION.

—o—

PUBLISHED BY THE

COTTON SUPPLY ASSOCIATION,

I, NEWALL'S BUILDINGS,

Manchester.

[illegible]

G. R. HAYWOOD, SECRETARY

N. B.—Shortly will arrive a new edition printed in Spanish.

THE LONDON BUENOS AYRES & R. PLATE BANK

(Limited)

Capital £500,000 Sterling.

Office, calle de la Piedad No 80.

Interest in Account current from 20th inst, until further notice viz

On specie and currency

Allowed 12 p℅ per annum.

Charged 18 p℅ "

Interest allowed on Fixed deposits in Specie and Currency viz.

For 30 days 13 p℅ per annum

90 " 14 p℅ "

Interest on account current capitalised every three months.

Cheques against deposits on current account are free of all charge or commission and in all cases will be paid at sight.

Commercial bills discounted, and money advanced upon other approved securities.

Drafts issued on London, Paris, Ireland Hamburg, Rio de Janeiro, and Montevideo.

Bank Hours from 10 a m to 3 30 p m. except on Saturdays, when it closes at 4 30 p m.

Parties desirous of opening accounts with the Bank, are requested to apply to he Manager.

J. H. GREEN.

Manager.

Buenos Ayres 19th June 1863.

PURE DRUGS, CHEMICALS

PHARMACEUTICAL, PHOTOGRAPHY PREPARATIONS, LOZENGES, &c. SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.

BURGOYNE AND BURBIDGES,

EXPORT DRUGGISTS,

16 *Coleman-street, London.*

Publish Monthly a Price Current of upwards Two Thousand Drugs, Chemical, Pharmaceutical and Photographic Preparations.

They also issue, free of charge, a book containing the name of every patent medicine manufactured, with the wholesale and retail price affixed Consumers abroad are invited to send their names and addresses, that this Monthly Price Current showing the latest fluctuations in the market, may be regularly forwarded to them

LETCHFORD'S WAX VESTAS.

R. Letchford & Co, hold themselves responsible for the quality of their Wax Vestas and having recently built an extensive Factory especially adapted to this peculiar manufacture they can bestow proper care on all the details which render their Vestas the best in the market. Customers, therefore, when ordering Wax Matches should be particular in requesting "Letchford's make," as others are often substituted.

3 Colt's Lane, B[illegible] Green, London.

PROTECTION

FROM FIRE

PRIZE MEDAL,

1862.

BRYANT & MAY'S

PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES,

Wax Vestas & Cigar Lights

Light only on the Box.

The Patent Safety Match affords an instantaneous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is entirely free from all their dangerous properties.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250, and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plain boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100, 150, 250 500, and 1,000.

Sole importers of Jonkopings Tanstic[k]kor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

Whitechapel Lane, London, E.

Ports, Sherries, Brandies.

The undersigned have just received and will always have in stock a choice selection of the above, all superior classes in quarter casks, octaves, half do and bottled.

J. H. Paul, Pott & Co,

Chacabuco No. 16.

J 11 3

NOTICE

respectfully beg to intimate to my friends and the public, that I have recently established a Drapery and Haberdashery under the firm of

ALEX. FULTON & CO,

25 & 27 CALLE DEFENSA.

(Next door to Mess Moss and Co, newspaper agency) where I intend to have constantly on hand a stock of superior goods adapted for town and country use, at the most moderate prices. Orders for the camp will be executed with every care.

Buenos Ayres 16th May 1863.

Alexander Fulton.

Observe the address next door to Messrs Moss & Co, Newspaper Agency

M 16 x.

Removed.

Messrs, George Bell and Son have removed their office from 60 Potosi to 151 Venezuela, corner of Piedras, formerly occupied by Mr. Patrick Bookey, where they will open a deposit store of iron, coal and lumber Orders from town and country promptly attended to either at the above deposit, or at the Plaza Constitucion.

J 1 m

FIRE INSURRANCE.

THE

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE COMPANY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

HEAD OFFICES

LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

General Floating Policies to any amount granted upon Goods in the Custom House or Private Deposit Stores.

Rate of Premium for Private Dwelling Houses considerably reduced.

AGENTS

MESSRS BATES, STOKES, & CO,

55 CALLE MAYPU.

STEAMBOAT

Custom House

AND

GENERAL AGENCY

OFFICE,

Calle Cuyo No 1

The above establishment offers to the British and other merchants resident in in this city, but more especially to strangers, immigrants and others recently arrived from Europe per English and French steamers and merchant ships, proposes to attend to the clearing of luggage, merchandise to be transported to the provinces, or landed and despatched from the custom house. The premises are most extensive, where parties can deposit their effects at a trifling expense, and the establishment being opposite the passengers or landing mole on the Paseo Julio, in front of the Resguardo, offers newcomers an easy location for their luggage. From the number of years resident in this city, the undersigned is thoroughly conversant with custom house business, etc. Captains of ships, who require permits for embarking, or for landing articles from their ships, manifested on the Rancho, by applying at this office can be attended to immediately, and can, if requiring it, have them deposited after despatch, in the stores of the agency, until disposed of, at a moderate charge for rent.

H. D. wishes by this communication to inform all parties resident in the country or camp, that he can undertake the shipment of produce—wools, etc—for Europe.

Henry Dowse,

Agent.

245 BUEN ORDEN 245.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, VAN DE VELDE HERMANOS, patented by several Governments, respectfully beg to inform the Estancieros and Land Owners, that at their establishment calle del Buen Orden No. 245.

The following articles will be kept ready for Sale or manufacured for order.

Indestructible moveable corrals for cattle,

Moveable corrals for sheep.

Landmarks of all descriptions.

Troughs for sheep and cattle,

Having made a serious and practical study of the above named articles and of the real want of Land owners and sheep farmers, they trust their products will generally be approved, of, as being without exception Strong Durable, easily planted, and transported for a mere nothing.

VAN DE VELDE BROS.

J 5 Fm,

IRELAND.

—o—

DRAFTS PAYABLE AT ANY OF THE UNDERMENTIONED BRANCHES OF

THE NATIONAL BANK.

CAN BE OBTAINED FROM

WANKLYN & Co.

No. 98, Calle de San Martin.

Athlone	Limerick
Athy	Lismore
Ballina	Listowel
Balinasloe	Longford
Boyle	Loughrea
Carlow	Macroom
Carrickmacross	Mallow
Carrick-on-suir	Middleton
Cashel	Mitchelstown
Castlerea	Moate
Charleville	Mountmellick
Clonakilty	Mullingar
Clonmel	Nenagh
Cork	Newcastle
Dublin	County Limerick
Dungarvan	New Ross
Ennis	Rathkeale
Enniscorthy	Roscommon
Fermoy	Roscrea
Galway	Thurles
Kanturk	Tipperary
Kells	Tralee
Kilkenny	Tuam
Killarney	Waterford
Kilrush	Wexford
Kingstown	Wicklow

DRAFTS AT SIGHT

ON THE UNION BANK

OF

IRELAND.

ISSUED BY THE

LONDON, BUENOS AYRES

AND

RIVER PLATE BANK.

Calle de la Piedad No. 80.

Old established office FOR MONEY ORDERS.

Wanklyn & Co.

98—calle San Martin—98

NEXT DOOR TO THE B[illegible]

The undersigned [illegible] give bills of exchange payable on [illegible] in England or Ireland [illegible] not exceeding £500.

Buenos Aires, 3rd November 1862

WANKLYN & CO

[illegible] SAN MARTIN—98

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have duly authorized Mr. C. W, Twyford to receive and collect all accounts due me and to give receipts and acquittances in my name therefor. Parties who are owing me accounts will confer a great favor by paying same as early as convenient

All claims against me will please be presented for payment at my residence 405 calle Cangallo

Buenos Aires June 3rd 1863

James Hastings

j3—1m

BITTER ALE.

Just received a few barrels [illegible] draught Ale (XX [illegible]) also sherry in wood and bottle, [illegible] calle Potosi No 68.

Diligences de la Plata.

This Company continues running its coaches to

Luxan, Mercedes and Chivilcoy,

On all even days, returning on the odd days.

Head office B Ayres 61 1/2 Suipacha.

Moreno Hotel Petain.

Luxan Hotel Pascual.

Mercedes Hotel Lavalla,

Chivilcoy office of the Co,

To which offices interested parties will please apply for letters, newspapers, money &c.

j 20 By order.

Wanted

To Hire Land. Those who have Land and wish to Rent or Sell will find a ready dispatch by applying at Calle Reconquista 40. Money to Lend on Mortgage.

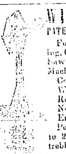
J 0 6 p

Caution

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S.

PIANOFORTES.

It having been intimated to Messrs Collard and Collard, manufacturers of Piano Fortes in London, that a great number of Counterfeit PianoFortes purpotting to be made by them, have been and continue to be sold in various parts of South America, they find it necessary in justice to their reputation to announce thus publicly that all PianoFortes of their manufacture Ien accompanied by a certificate of authenticity containing a full description of the instrument consequently all PianoFortes sold without that certificate *After this date* may be considered as counterfeit, and any information may be obtained on the subject by reference either to the makers or to Messrs. Hess Brothers and Co, No. 61 calle Chacabuco; B, Ayres Sole Agents, who have on hand a choice assortment of Intruments carefully selected and which for economy in price, elegance of design, perfection of touch and tone, solidity of construction with the utmost possible maintaining power of standing in tune can not be surpassed,



WIND ENGINE

PATENT SELF-REGULATING

For Pumping, Oat Crushing, Grinding, Chaff-cutting, Sawing, or Driving of Machines,

Costs nothing to work.

Works day and night

Requires no watching

Not easily injured.

Erection simple and cheap

Power of Engine from 1/2 to 2 horses, working up to treble the power, prices from £35 to 116

[illegible] & POLLARD.

[illegible]

PARK IRON WORKS, NEW PARK ST.

Southwark, London.

*** Orders to be made payable in England. Terms one-third of Cash with Order, Balance on Shipment.

Prospectuses may be obtained at the office of this journal

Northern Railway

OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

A new line of trains to the Olives station, which leave as follows:

Week-days

From Bs. As. 1st train at 6 [illegible]

" 2d train at 12 a m.

" 3d train at 2 30 p m

" 4th train, at 4 30 p.m

From los Olives 1st train, at 9 a m

" 2d train, at 1 p.m

" 3d train, at 3 30 p.m

" 4th train, at 5 15 p m

Arrives at los Olives 1st train, at 8 36 a.m

" 2d train, at 12 36 a.m

" 3d train, at 3 9 p m

" 4h train, at 5 6 p.m

Arrives in Bs Ayres, 1st train, at 9 36 a m.

" 2d train, at 1 36 a.m.

" 3d train, at 4 36 p m.

" 4th train, at 5 51 p m.

Sundays and Holidays.

From Bs As., 1st train at 8 a m.

" 2d train at 10 a m

" 3d train at 1[illegible]

" 4th train at [illegible]

" 5th train at [illegible]

" 6th train at [illegible]

From los Olives 1st train, at [illegible] a m

" 2d train, at 11 a.m

" 2d train, at 1 1 m

" 3d train, at 3 p.m

" 4th train, at 5 p.m,

From Belgrano, 6th train, at 6 30

Arrives at los Olivos 1st train, at [illegible] 36 a m

" 2d train, at 12 22 a m

" 3d train, at 12 26 a m

" 4th train, at 2 36 p m

" 5th train, at 4 32 pm

Arrives in Bs 1st train, at 9 [illegible] a.m

" 2d train at 11 [illegible] a.m.

" 3d train, at 1 [illegible] p.m

" 4th train, at [illegible] p.m.

" 5th train, at 5 [illegible] p.m.

" 6th train, at [illegible] p.m

The Argentine Diligences have the Olives [illegible] and return from San Fernando in communication with the trains.

The Administration.

In Press, price 5 $

A complete catalogue of the British Library, published for the use of subscribers, to that national institution by the Editors of the *Standard*. To be ready on Saturday 11th inst.

Commercial Notice

The house of commerce of Barbour Barlay and Co. has been transferred from Calle Bolivar No. 20. to Chacabuco No. 13.

Anacleto Ferrer.

Broker and General Commission Agent.

Will take on hand any sort of brokerage particularly custom house despatch or which he is very apt, as many respectable merchants both foreign and natives who have favored him with their patronage will attest.

He has on hand for sale about 100 leagues of land both north and south, and also a considerable amount of sheep, cows, horses, mares and houses in all parts of the city. For further particulars please apply to

A. FERRER.

Mayo 50, cr' Venezuela 290.

ENGLISH TAILOR

39—*Calle Defensa,*—39.

George Ellis, in returning thanks to his friends both in town and camp for their liberal support, begs to notify them that he has just received a new stock of goods direct from England. Cloths and Tweeds of the very best description.

Garments made to order on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable terms.

For New York.

The first class Hanoverian schooner "Martin."

163 tons register captain Ranke.

Having a large portion of her cargo engaged will have quick despatch.

For freights &c. Apply to the consignees.

Messrs Moore, Punch and Tudor, or to

John P, Boyd & Co.

Ship brokers,

Reconquista No. 24.

Prize Medal.

International Exhibition.

1862.

PARSONS, FLETCHER, and CO PRINTING INK MAKERS.

22, Bread-street, London.

Messrs *Parsons, Fletcher and Co.* have devoted for many years their best energies to the further improvement of their first class *Inks*; and from the testimonies of the most eminent English Wood Engravers to the brilliancy of their Best Ink, as well as from the estimation in which their Inks in general are held, both by the leading Printers of this country and of the Continent, *Parsons, Fletcher and Co.* flatter themselves that for Depth of Colour Clearness o Impression, and Ease in Working their Inks now stand unrivalled.

The *Art Journal* for July, 1862 says; "The Ink used for printing this Journal expressly Manufactured by Messrs. *Parsons Fletcher and Co.*, and combines the essential qualities of depth of colour and clearness of impression for which their Inks have long been favourably known abroad as well as at home"

General list of Prices.

Job Ink, for Machine or Press 1s., 1s. 3d. and 1s. 6d. per lb.

News Ink 1s., 1s. 3d., and 1s. 6d. do do.

Bookwork Ink 1s. 6d 2s. and 1s. 6d. do do

Superior bookwork Ink 3s. and 4s. do do.

Woodcut Ink 5s. and 7s. 9d. do do.

Red, Ultramarine, Dark Blue and other colours. 4s. 3s. 4s. 5s. 6d., and 10.

Varnish 12s. 15s; and 20s per gallon.

*** *Export Orders will receive the most prompt attention, with a careful adaption of the Ink to climate.*

Boots Boots Boots

If you want good boots for the camp go to Godsalls calle Defensa 100.

Orders executed with neatness and despatch good workmanship guaranteed.

No slop work or trash sold. A trial is all that is solicited.

R. Godsall

100 calle Defensa. n27.—

LONDON.

THE STANDARD AGENT

In London,

GEORGE STREET

30 Cornhill E. C.

PRINTING INKS &C.

Are they Living?

The anxious parent of Henry Mills and Joseph Mills residing at Buenos Ayres wishes to know if his above named sons are living? Joseph Mills left Buenos Ayres for the States about 5 years ago Henry Mills left Ireland for the States about 20 years ago—New York paper please copy.

J [illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE.

In different parts of the city. Apply of Mr. A. Ferrer,

50 calle Mayo

A PRIMA DONNA IN CHANCERY.

Extraordinary Disclosures.

A romance of real life has been for some time past before the Court of Chancery, in which the heroine is no other than the fascinating and popular singer, Adelina Patti. The tribunal is one which not unfrequently has strange and moving stories passing under its review, in that living form which is the most stirring and touching; but it so happens that in this instance the reports which have crept forth, and only within the last day or two, are incorrect, and wholly inadequate to convey an idea of the incidents. It is not that the tale is essentially very extraordinary—it belongs to that class which is at once old and ever new; but the circumstances, are at least curious. "By her next friend," James William Macdonald, of Howard-street, in the Strand, the fair vocalist sought the intervention of the court on behalf of her and her interests, as against her father, Salvatore Patti, and a gentleman associated with him, Mr. Maurice Strackosch; the latter being by birth a German, by naturalisation an American, and by marriage the lady's brother-in-law. The case was again heard by Vice-Chancellor Stuart last week in private; but the result will be better understood when we have told the story as it has come out in the course of these proceedings.

Adelina Maria Johanna Clorinda Patti was born on the 10th of February, 1843, and she has been engaged in operatic singing at Brussels, Ghent, Liege, Louvaine, Amsterdam, the Hague, Utrecht, Paris, Vienna, London, and other towns in England, in the course of which she has earned very large sums of money. Her singing engagements were entered into on her behalf by the defendants, who assumed to act as her guardians, directed and controlled all her movements, and received all the profits of her engagements, which amounted in one year to upwards of £24,000, for which sum they have never accounted to Mdlle. Patti. She arrived in England on the 4th of May last, under the escort of the defendants, who acted as her guardians, and they thereupon entered into some engagements on her behalf with Mr. Gye to sing at the Covent Garden Opera-house, during the months of May, June, and July, on the terms of a large sum of money being paid to the defendants. The bill stated that the defendants threatened and intended to receive that without the consent of Mdlle. Patti, and that they had entered into further engagements for the plaintiff to sing in Paris and other continental towns during the ensuing months of August, September, October, November, December, January, and February next, although Mdlle. Patti will, before the expiration of that period, have attained her majority. It also stated that her father had, in consideration of an annuity from Maurice Strackosch, entered into some arrangement with him which enabled him personally to control her movements; that the latter always accompanies her and her maid-servant to and from the theatre; that he received all moneys payable to her in virtue of her engagements, and that he gave receipts for such moneys, but had never accounted to Mdlle. Patti for them, and retains them without her consent. Mdlle. Patti resides with the defendants, they travel with her, and live upon her earnings. Mdlle. Patti would have had no objection to make them a reasonable allowance out of earnings, if they had behaved kindly to her.

The bill proceeded to state that the defendants had acted for many months past with cruelty and oppression towards her, and still continued to do so, in consequence of which she daily goes in great bodily and mental fear. Every movement is watched by her father, and still more by Maurice Strackosch, neither of whom will allow her to communicate with her friends, or to receive letters from them, and they seek to thwart all freedom of action on her part, and confine her to certain rooms, and even threaten her with violence in case of her resistance. They even go so far as to open her letters without her consent, and to retain some from her altogether. Maurice Strackosch has also accused Mdlle. Patti of dishonourable conduct, and of acts of which she is totally innocent; by which they have driven her, as she has alleged, almost to the verge of madness, and she is represented as being thereby rendered most miserable. She has entered into an engagement of marriage with a young Belgian nobleman of fortune, himself, unfortunately, also a minor, to whom she is ardently attached, and who is now in this country. Her father and brother-in-law strenuously object to the marriage, or, in fact, to any marriage on her part, they being evidently afraid that they will thereby be deprived of the profits of her engagements. Mdlle. Patti and her betrothed became engaged in March, 1862, with the knowledge of their respective parents. Salvatore Patti having promised his consent if the father of the young nobleman consented. He has done so, yet Signor Patti now refuses; and he and his son-in-law have prevented all communication between the two lovers. The gentleman, having ample means of his own, has most honourably offered to abstain from receiving any money to which Mdlle. Patti may be entitled; and is desirous that all her own property, whether present or future, may be secured for her separate use.

Such were the statements made in support of the prayer, that during the remaining period of her minority Mademoiselle Patti might have the protection of the court, to restrain the father and brother-in-law from molesting her, interfering with her personal liberty, or receiving money made under the contract with Mr. Gye or any of her earnings; with the further prayer that the court should appoint a guardian of her person and property. According to the imperfect reports which had got abroad, it might be supposed that the result of the application was purely negative, the court simply declining to interfere; but practically, we believe, the result is very different. The motion recently made on behalf of the defendants was merely for an order that Mr. Macdonald should pay the costs of a previous motion and of this last one, and his Honour declined to make any fresh order; the plaintiff having undertaken to pay costs on certain conditions. In short, the case had been settled out of doors, and we believe we are justified in saying that the *dénouement* is such as everybody would expect. It is obvious that although the "natural" guardians might retain custody of a minor, that privilege would terminate on English soil in a few months; while the young lady had one means of retribution and compulsion at her own command, in simple silence. Among the specified conditions were the correction of certain published statements, and, we hear, there remains little doubt that at no distant date all obstacles will be removed to the marriage of Mademoiselle Patti with the Baron de Ville, who is now residing in Bury-street, St. James's.

How to Spend Derby Winnings.—It has just been intimated that Mr R. C. Naylor, of Hooton-hall, owner of Macaroni, the winner of the Derby, has transmitted the handsome sum of £1,000 to his Worship the Mayor, Mr. R. C. Gardner, to be by him apportioned among the charitable institutions of Liverpool. In his note, accompanying this gift Mr. Naylor states that he makes it in consequence of his late successes at Epsom.

The King of Prussia and his Subjects.—The King of Prussia having refused to receive the deputation appointed to present the address of the House of Deputies, the document was forwarded to him, as on the occasion of the last appeal of the House, through the Ministry, and was immediately answered through them. Although little hope of a favourable answer could have been entertained, the terms of the reply will create a very disagreeable impression. The King identifies himself thoroughly with his ministers, and rates the House for its conduct towards them. "Its attitude in foreign affairs has grieved him; but he will maintain the power of the Crown undiminished, and will not allow the foundation upon which it rests to be removed." He concludes, "The ministers possess my confidence, and their actions have my assent." After this the close of the sessions followed as a matter of course. The contest in Prussia is now distinctly between the King and the representatives of the people. It is impossible to maintain any longer the constitutional fiction that he is misadvised by his ministers.

Shocking Affair at Fontainbleau.—A private letter, dated Fontainbleau, 20th May, gives the following particulars of an event which occurred there a day or two previously:—"We have had a horrid affair here. A Belgian count, said to be the brother of Cardinal De Mérode, was lodging at the Hotel de France et Angleterre. He was walking along the Barrière de Paris, when a little boy, eight years of age, who was playing there at the time, happened to shoot an arrow from a small bow, one of those sold as children's playthings in the shops. The little fellow's arrow touched the count's leg, and he in a fury fell upon the boy, striking him savagely with his cane. One of his blows cut the poor little fellow's eye out, and, irritated still further by the sight of the blood, the count continued his blows until he had beaten out the poor child's brains. It seems that he is insane, had been residing at Fontainbleau for his health, and has for keepers a priest and three men, who were not near enough to him at the time to prevent the deed. It is said that the relatives of the count have offered 80,000 francs compensation, which has been refused by the father, who is a mason."

A Story of Red Tape.—A laughable circumstance occurred in the House of Commons last week (says the *Court Journal*), when the Solicitor-General rose to withdraw one of the few ministerial measures of the session—the bill to provide for the Registration of Assurances (or title-deeds) in Ireland. The hon. and learned gentleman had, it seems, dropped a piece of red tape into his hat, so that when he stood up to address the House, it was curled upon the top of his head, with one end gracefully depending over his right shoulder. So trifling an incident could not, of course, escape the observation of the occupants of the front opposition bench, who almost involuntarily indulged in a well-bred giggle. The attention of the honourable gentleman below the gangway was soon directed to the circumstance, and the giggle exploded into a loud laugh. The Solicitor-General then, for the first time, became conscious of the presence of the red tape on his head, and hastily threw it behind him, when it fell into the cap of the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, the Secretary of the Treasury, who is himself the very incarnation of red tape. This unlucky, but most appropriate incident, evoked a fresh roar of laughter from the House, which upset the gravity of even the Solicitor-General himself, who made matters infinitely worse by turning round to the Right Hon. F. Peel, and exclaiming, "I beg your pardon!"

DOINGS AT CLAYDON CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

The sensation caused by certain assumed innovations in Claydon Church was in no way lessened on Whit Sunday. The decorations were general, and the candles were lighted at the altar, there was a large floral and evergreen display with a large cross in the centre, &c. We are indebted to a local contemporary for the following account of the service. The congregation numbered about forty persons, the majority being old men and women of the village, and a few strangers. After the entry of the procession, "Mass," or the service of the Holy Communion, began. The rector, the Rev. George Drury, was dressed in different robes to those previously described—he wore a large "alb" extending to his feet, and bordered with a yellow stripe. Over this he had the "chasuble" reaching down his back to within a few inches of the ground—this was of the Pentecostal colour, bright red—on it was embroidered a golden cross more than a yard in length. Besides these he wore the girdle-maniple, amice, and stole. The Benedictine brothers or monks were habited as usual in black serge, but without caps—their hair was cut quite close round the crown and left long outside. The choristers had scarlet skirts under their white surplices. The service was carried through with the evident intent to go as near the Roman form as possible without entirely throwing on one side the Prayer Book. Incense was used, the monks and choristers were continually moving about, the large candles were carried in and out of the vestry, and during the entire service twenty-four candles were burning at the altar, arranged on either side of the cross. It was extremely difficult to follow the service from the Prayer-book, in consequence of the numerous breaks that took place to allow of the introduction of musical embellishments. After the consecrations, Ignatius, with his confrere in black, presented themselves at the altar, prostrated themselves flat on the ground, and on rising received the Sacrament. After this it was administered to three lots of nine of the congregation, who followed each other in turn. Then, after the "Gloria in Excelsis" had been sung, there was a departure from the form as laid down in the Prayer-book. The crumbs from the paten were first put into the chalice; then the rector, standing in front of the altar, drained the contents; then, going to the side, wine was brought to him, to perform the first ablution; this he did and drank the contents. The second ablution was performed with wine and water; the third with water only; in both he swallowed every drop of the liquor. Then, after carefully folding up the veils, maniples, and clearing the altar, he placed them on what appeared to be a square cushion for carrying out; then the procession formed, and away he marched with his load. This terminated the service, a little after ten o'clock. The music and singing were really good, Father Ignatius being a musician of no mean abilities. After the close a few strangers lingered behind, but there was nothing to see beyond the boy extinguishing the candles, and one of the choristers bringing forward a lectern. Brother No. 2 remained at the left side, near the altar, as a guard to keep the curious away. Ignatius, who had followed the congregation out for some purpose, returned, and told those in the church that morning service was at Akenham, and that there would be public service in the church again that evening at seven o'clock. No sooner was the church cleared and the door fastened than the organ struck up and singing commenced, and continued *for a long time.* Any who were present besides the Benedictines must have gone through the vestry.

At seven o'clock in the evening, the procession, consisting of the two brothers, the rector, and the choristers, came in at the vestry door; in front was a chorister bearing the large cross, and then the banners; Brother Ignatius and the rector bringing up the rear. Having ranged themselves with their faces towards the altar, they chanted the opening sentences, and the rector commenced the exhortations. Just before the first lesson two boys, who wore white surplices over their scarlet skirts, and who had borne the two large candles before the altar, went into the vestry, from whence they returned at the end of the lesson. At the "Magnificat" the rector stood before the altar and swung the censer with incense; the candle boys again retired into the vestry, and the second lesson began, after which all the candles were extinguished except four.

At the end of the prayers Father Ignatius ascended the pulpit, and said he got up not to preach a sermon, but to make a few remarks upon the event of that day, namely, the Descent of the Holy Ghost. He said he had been forbidden by the bishop of the diocese to preach, why, he knew not, as his lordship had assigned no reason; but he was called upon to submit, and he must do so; the lessons he had taught them about obeying the bishops he was now called upon to put in practice for himself. He was an ordained minister of the Church of England, and by God's help he meant to continue in it; he did not mean to do as many of his brethren had done, and go over to Rome on account of the persecutions they had endured in the Church of England, and were likely to endure if they remained in it. No, he meant to stick to the Church of England, even if he had to lay down his life for its sake. He challenged anyone to say that he had lived an inconsistent life, or that he had taught anything different to the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer. He had preached what he considered the Gospel, and what he considered were the doctrines of the Articles in the Prayer Book. More than 400 people residing in the parish, besides the rector and churchwardens, had signed a petition to the bishop, asking permission for him (Ignatius) to preach; but some evil-disposed persons, who did not come to church, and who cared not for it, had given the bishop a wrong view on the subject, whereupon he had forbidden him to preach, and until that prohibition was removed he must obey; he asked the people to pray for him. But not only was he forbidden to officiate, but no other priest than the rector was to be allowed to officiate there; this was too much for any man to do.

The walls and buildings of the village bear ample proof of the strong opposition that is going on against these services of the Church. Crosses, with "No Popery," written in chalk, are to be seen almost everywhere, but the headquarters appear to be a building opposite the road leading up to the church. Here are a number of cartoons executed on paper, the work of some clever hand at caricaturing; one large one in the centre represents the whole of the actors, where every one may be recognised as "going to confession." Another has a man with two faces; another an old lady, both having local reference; another with a very sarcastic remark on £700 per annum. One of the best is headed with an outline of an Albion printing-press, with an indignant monk, who is supposed to be saying—

> "Oh! hateful press!—Oh! curst reporter!
> How dare you write our sermons down?
> Had we the power to burn and slaughter,
> We'd roast you as we did old Brown."

Up the lane leading to the church are hundreds of inscriptions, such as "Go to Rome, Blazer!" "Who burnt Rogers?" Also in another place, "Who burnt Ridley, Latimer, and Cranmer?"

Liability of Grandfathers.—Mr. Henry Davis of Albion-terrace, Stoke Newington, was summoned to the Worship-street Police-court by the relieving officer of the parish of Hackney for neglecting to support his grandchild, whereby it had become chargeable to the parish. Under 43 Elizabeth, cap. 2, which made a grandfather liable to support his son's child, that son having left the wife without means of supporting her offspring, the magistrate made an order for the payment of 4s. a week.

Melancholy Suicide near Chester.—A girl of nineteen years of age named Fanny Pierce, residing as farm servant at Great Saughall, near Chester, committed suicide last week. It appears that she had some dispute with her mistress in the morning, and her mistress declined to comply with a request she had made. In a pet she declared that she would hang herself, but no importance was attached to the supposed idle threat. In the evening, however, she was discovered suspended by the neck behind a shutter, and quite dead. An inquest was held on view of the body, and a verdict of "Temporary insanity" returned.

Bishop Colenso and his Clergy.—It appears that Bishop Colenso's clergy in his African diocese are stirring against him. We learn by the *South African Advertiser* that the rural deans of the diocese complained to the Bishop of Cape Town of Dr. Colenso's works, to which the bishop made reply that if they would frame articles against him it would be his duty and that of the other bishops of South Africa to summon their brother of Natal to answer to the charges.

A Constable's Bill in the Last Century.—The following is a constable's bill of costs for apprehending a man at Beaulieu, in Hants, and conveying him to Winchester gaol, in 1708. The man's name was Jonathan Wheeler, and his offence appears to have been smuggling. For three men to guard Wheeler at Bucklersliard, 4s. 6d.; expenses at Bucklersliard, 8s.; eight men for guards round the house at Gynns, 12s.; five men ditto, 5s.; four men to guard at Beaulieu, 6s.; expenses at Beaulieu for beer, feeding, &c., 14s. 2d.; six horses to carry him to Winchester, 30s.; four men to guard him to Winchester, 16s.; for keeping horses at Winchester and other expenses going and coming, 33s.—total, £6 9s. 5d. The distance from Beaulieu is about 24 miles.

The Prize Meeting at Wimbledon.—The following regulations, in reference to the approaching meeting at Wimbledon, has been issued by the Council of the National Rifle Association:—"1. The War-office have sanctioned the issue of an additional 100 rounds for the use of the competitors of the Queen's Prize; that is, for previous practice, 200 rounds altogether. 2. Field officers of administrative battalions can, if selected by any one of the companies forming the battalions under their command, compete for the Queen's Prize. 3. Administrative battalions are now on the same footing, as regards sending their proportion of competitors for the Queen's Prize as the consolidated battalions, viz., that if, for example, in an administrative battalion of eight companies, there should be any company or companies not sending any competitors, the number of eight can be made up by the other companies sending more than one competitor. The number of competitors must not, however, exceed the number of companies."

SERIOUSLY WOUNDING A HUSBAND.

Mary Ann Wall, who was charged at the Guildhall about five weeks ago with unlawfully wounding her husband, by which his life was endangered, was again brought up before Alderman Humphery, for final examination.

The evidence given in this case was that on the 14th of April last the prisoner was quarrelling with a lad employed by her husband, whose occupation was that of a hard-wood turner, when she threatened to do him some serious injury. Apprehensive that the boy's life was in danger from his wife's violent disposition, the husband interfered, which seemed to aggravate the prisoner, for, as her husband was leaving the workshop, she seized a gouge and flung it with such force at him that on its striking him in the middle of the back it entered his body near the spine, and inflicted such a severe wound that the man had been confined to his bed in the hospital ever since, and for several weeks was hovering between life and death. The medical man at one time pronounced his recovery impossible, and the Lord Mayor was in consequence called upon to take what was then believed to be the dying man's depositions; but since then, to the astonishment of all, one of the most astonishing cures ever brought under the notice of the above court has been perfected. The husband now attended, and after confirming the evidence he gave before the Lord Mayor, expressed a wish to forgive his wife, as she had shown the greatest contrition for her violent conduct, and the almost fatal consequences to himself, and had promised never to give way to such fierce passions again.

Alderman Humphery said the prisoner had evidently a very violent temper, and he should therefore send her for trial; but as her husband did not wish to appear against her, but rather desired to have her home with him, he would not separate them, but would take her own recognisances to answer the charge at the Central Criminal Court. It was probable that no one would appear against her, but he hoped it would be a warning to her not to give way to passion, as she had very narrowly escaped being charged with manslaughter.

THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

The ninth annual report of the Postmaster-General, being that for the year 1862, has just been issued. It seems that the whole number of public receptacles for letters is now 14,776, as compared with 14,354 last year, and with little more than 4,500 before the establishment of the penny postage. Day mails are increasing in number; postal communication between provincial towns is more frequent; and an acceleration of various mails has taken place. Travelling post-offices, which are now in use on most of the railways, are found of material service. The number of letters delivered in England in 1862 was 497,000,000, being an increase of 2¼ per cent on the number in 1861, and being a proportion of twenty-four letters to each person. In Ireland the letters delivered were 51,000,000, being an increase of 2 per cent., and in the proportion of nine to each person. In Scotland 57,000,000 letters were delivered, being an increase of 1½ per cent., and a proportion of nineteen to each person. Compared with 1861, the total shows an increase of 12,000,000. In the London district alone the number of letters is now nearly double that which, before the adoption of the penny postage, was delivered in the whole of the United Kingdom, London included. There is an immense increase, it seems, in the number of printed circulars which are posted. In relation to the Lambeth election there were as many as 40,000 circulars posted in a single day. Nearly half a million letters passed through the temporary post-office in the International Exhibition. The number of registered letters passed through the London office has increased by 87 per cent., while there has been a great diminution in applications for missing letters containing coin. The regulation regarding the compulsory registration is proposed to be extended from London to other parts of the country. The number of newspapers delivered last year was nearly 73,000,000, which is about half a million more than that in the previous year, and the number of book-packets was rather more than 14,000,000, or an increase of nearly 14 per cent. The old practice of sending valentines is more extensive than ever. There was an increase last year in the amount of money which passed through the Money Order-office of more than 1,000,000 sterling. The operations of the Post-office savings banks have been highly satisfactory, about 110,000 depositors having opened accounts in them during the year 1862. Out of the whole number which were open at the end of 1862, namely 2,532, only 70 had failed to obtain depositors. Since the beginning of the present year 332 additional banks have been opened, and the gross amount of deposits, including interest up to the first of January, has increased to £2,052,296. It seems that in each division of the United Kingdom the Post-office banks, as might have been expected, have obtained a larger proportion of small depositors than the old banks have been able to attract. Use has been made of the Post-office savings banks by 1,010 friendly societies, 642 provident and charitable societies, and 82 penny banks. A sum amounting to more than £840,000 has been transferred from the old savings banks to the Post-office ones by means of transfer certificates.

Eight pages of the report are devoted to the subject of foreign and colonial posts. The total number of steamships employed in the packet service, exclusive of tenders, &c., is 96, with an aggregate of 14,000 tons, and of 26,000 horse-power. Without counting home services, the voyages performed by the mail packets during the year were equal in the aggregate to more than 3,000,000 miles. The most distant points to which mails are conveyed by British packet is Auckland, New Zealand, about 15,000 statute miles from Southampton; the nearest is Calais, about 26 miles from Dover. The excess of time when the packets were too late was often a few hours only, sometimes only a few minutes. Several instances occurred of remarkable punctuality in the delivery of mails conveyed over great distances, even when such punctuality was dependent on packets arriving at a point of junction by different routes, and some of these instances are given in the report.

The number of officers at the end of 1862 was 25,880, which is nearly a hundred less than the number a year ago, owing chiefly to the substitution of road letter-boxes for small post-offices. The general health of the large body of men in the London offices has been very good. The average mortality of the effective force is under one per cent. Dr. Lewis, the principal medical officer of the department, is of opinion that on the strong and healthy railway travelling, if the amount be not excessive, and if the travellers take moderate care of themselves, produces little or no injurious effect; and he points to the sanitary statistics of last year in confirmation of this view, the sickness and mortality having been about the same among the officers employed on the railways as among the other officers. Very few losses of late years have occurred in the Post-office department from defalcation. The Postmaster-General mentions an interesting case of restitution:—"More than twenty years ago a postmaster, who owed the office more than £2,000, but who had given security for only part of that sum, absconded, leaving an unpaid debt of upwards of £1,000. The recovery of this debt had long been regarded as hopeless, but a short time ago a letter was unexpectedly received from the postmaster's son inclosing a remittance in payment of part of his father's debt, and expressing a hope that after a time he should be able to pay the remainder; a hope which was soon realised, every farthing of the debt having now been discharged, in a manner most creditable to the gentleman concerned."

London Irish Rifles.—The competition for the honour of representing this corps at the approaching meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon, took place on Wednesday, at the range of the corps, Child's-hill, Hampstead. The competitors were under the command of Sergeant-Major Roe, and at the close of the firing the following were the results:—No. 2 Company (Lord Belmore's), one member; No. 3 Company (Captain M'Swiney's), seven members; and No. 8 Company (Captain Leech's), one member.

Suicide by Prussic Acid.—On Saturday information was forwarded to Mr. W. Carter, coroner for Surrey, of the death of Joseph Medway, aged twenty-two, a medical student, lately residing in Penton-street, Kennington, who committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of prussic acid. It appears that the deceased had left home in his usual spirits on Friday, and returned at half-past eight, and having procured a light proceeded to his bed-room. Not making his appearance the bed-room door was forced, when the lifeless body of the young man was found lying on the bed.

A Vulpecide on a Grand Scale.—The prefect of the department of Savoy published an ordonnance on the 17th of November last, offering a reward for the destruction of foxes and weasels. In consequence of this ordonnance 1,500 foxes were killed in the department, which entitled the fortunate sportsmen to a sum of 4,720f. The sum voted by the Council-General of the department amounted, however, to only 1,500f., and the prefect, who did not anticipate such a wholesale destruction of noxious animals, has been forced to apply to the Council for a further grant of money. In the meantime he has given notice that he cannot pay any further reward.

A Child Charged with Felony.—A singular case came on in the Court of Common Pleas last week. The plaintiff, Mr. Marsh, claimed damages on behalf of his son, a child a few months under seven years of age, who had been given into custody by a person named Lowder upon a charge of stealing a piece of wood. At the trial before Mr. Justice Keating, a few days ago, the jury awarded the plaintiff £20 damages.—Mr. J. J. Powell now moved for a rule for a new trial. The defendant pleaded, in justification, that the child had, in fact, been guilty of felony, but when it appeared that he was under seven years of age, the judge held that he could not commit such an offence, and that the plea was no answer to the action. It was now submitted that this was misdirection, inasmuch as, though a child under seven could not commit a criminal offence, still there was nothing to show that proceedings might not be taken against him for such an act until his age should have been proven. Another ground for the motion was that the damages were excessive.—Rule refused.

THE DISTURBANCE AT CREMORNE.

Beware of the "Gents."

At the Westminster Police-court, on Saturday, Reginald Herbert, John Birkett, Joseph Edward Saville, John Herbert Shawcross, Charles Mott, and Charles Evan M'Dougal, severally appeared in discharge of their recognisances to answer various charges of misconduct at Cremorne-gardens.

Mr. Sleigh conducted the prosecution; Mr. Smythers appeared for Herbert; Mr. Huddlestone, Q.C., for Birkett; Mr. Bury Hutchinson for Saville; Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., for Shawcross; Mr. Macnamara for Mott; and Mr. T. C. T. Steward for M'Dougal.

Mr. George Forrest, described as a commercial traveller, said his attention was first directed, on the night in question, by whistling and hooting, and directly afterwards he heard Birkett say, "Now for a jolly spree." Witness then described the pushing and shouting, before spoken of, and the rush towards the bar-door, and an attempt was made to force it. It was subsequently broken open, and there were forty or fifty persons engaged in the riot. Herbert and Saville also took part in the disturbance, but Saville was not quite so riotous as the others. Witness's coat was torn to ribbons, which could not be done by accident.

In cross-examination by Mr. Smythers, witness said he had fought Bill Ward a great many rounds. He (witness) fought in the name of Tom York. The battle was not in "Fistiana." He never saw it, and he was sure Mr. Smythers never did, because it was not there. Tom Paddock did not back witness, but seconded him. Witness explained that in the heat of a quarrel he put down £30 to fight Jim Ward, and the battle took place; but he denied that he was a prize-fighter, although it might have taken place in what was considered a prize-ring. Witness said he travelled, and sold satins, silks, and laces on his own account, and he had travelled for Hewson's a Manchester house, four or five years ago. Witness was on the free list at Cremorne-gardens, but, having come out after first entering, paid that night to re-enter.

In further cross-examination witness could not say how Herbert was dressed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Huddlestone: Witness saw Birkett in the crowd while the riot was going on. He was mixed up in the disturbance all the time.

By Mr. Hutchinson: Saville did not take so much part in the affair. The crowd was pushing backward and forward, but the three defendants, Herbert, Birkett, and Saville, were causing it. Did not think he had seen Saville till he saw him pushing in the refreshment bar, and heard a noise, about ten minutes before the riot commenced. He was making a fearful noise. The riot went on for above an hour. Saw Herbert and Saville near together, but could not tell their exact position. They were both in the bar when the riot commenced. There were nearly fifty people in the bar when the jostling began. There appeared a party to create the disturbance.

Mr. Hutchinson was continuing the cross-examination, which was objected to as affecting Herbert, when he was stopped. He, however, subsequently continued it, avoiding as much as possible matters connected with any but his client, but nothing material was elicited.

In reply to a question from Mr. Digby Seymour, witness said he could not tell where the whistle came from. It appeared to issue from the coffee-room.

In re-examination by Mr. Sleigh, witness said that he was a housekeeper; there was no pretence for the imputation of his having been a prize-fighter. He had no doubt about the defendant's doing what he had stated.

Sergeant Huddy was then again called. In examination by Mr. Sleigh, he said it was M'Dougal who struck Inspector Tarlton. He struck him a smartish blow. He was hissing and whistling, like exciting a mob to go ahead.

By Mr. Arnold: The inspector was in uniform.

By Mr. Smythers; Witness pointed out Herbert as a ringleader; he was pushing into the crowd at the time the glasses were broken, and he told them to "Go it," and two females were pushed down. He said there was plenty of soda and brandy for them. Witness heard glasses smashing at the counter; he was pushing right and left while the females were down. He was going towards the place where soda and brandy were to be had, but there was plenty of brandy and soda in different parts of the garden. After the row commenced, there was a great rush, which would make it difficult for a person to get out, but he could have got out easily before. All witness saw was his proceeding towards the bar and calling out. A disturbance went on in the bar half an hour before it could be cleared.

The Court now adjourned for a few minutes, and, on the case being resumed,

Mr. Arnold said he must make an appeal to the legal gentlemen conducting the defence, and remind them that this was only a court of preliminary inquiry, and that, as it could not be exclusively devoted to this case, they would confine their questions as much as possible to what was material. There was no doubt that there was a disgraceful disturbance at Cremorne, and the question was whether the defendants were all implicated, and as to the identity and share they took in the transaction. The principal question was the identity, and the defendants must of course all go for trial unless it were shown that there was a mistake in any case on that point. He hoped the gentlemen who conducted the defence would consult the interests of their clients, as well as the public, by confining themselves to those points, as otherwise they would be put to much expense and inconvenience by the case being adjourned from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. Huddlestone, on the part of his client, contended that it was a case of mistaken identity, and called several witnesses to prove this. The case, after occupying several hours, was adjourned. An increase in the amount of bail of £50 each being required of M'Dougal and Shawcross; the same amount of £100 being again accepted for the remainder, which was immediately put in.

Another Royal Present.—In a few days the Earl of Shaftesbury, as President of the Pure Literature Society, will place in the hands of the Princess of Wales a copy—which has been selected for presentation—of the "Illustrated Bible," published by Messrs. Cassell, Petter, and Galpin. The specimen of this interesting work, the success of which has been long established, is bound in morocco, richly and elaborately ornamented.—*Telegraph.*

Tyndale Monument.—On Friday the first stone was laid of a monumental memorial of Tyndale, the martyr, and translator of the Bible. The monument, which is to be erected by public subscription, will be on Nibley Knoll, near Wotton-under-Edge, and in the parish in which Tyndale was born. The knoll belongs to Lord Fitzhardinge and the freeholders of North Nibley, and the stone was laid on Friday by Colonel Berkeley, M.P., as representative of the noble lord, his father. There was a very large assemblage of people. The spot selected is a lofty one, and the memorial will be seen from a great distance. It will consist of a tower 111 ft. high, exclusive of the terminal, which is to be a reflector. The cardinals will be ornamented with sculpture, representing the chief events in Tyndale's life. Inside the entrance door will be a recess, in which a Bible will be chained, and there will be a book-tray upon which it may be laid to be read. As yet, only £800 have been received towards the £1,500.

Umbrellas at Hampton-court.—A correspondent of a contemporary writes as follows:—Attached to the almshouses known as Hampton Court Palace are some rooms in which are exhibited the cartoons by Raphael, King Charles's mistresses, and other works calculated to instruct and improve our cooks and nurserymaids. A few days ago my cook went there for her improvement, but the educational process was arrested somewhat promptly. There was a great crowd, which carried her past the lurking den where an official lies in wait for the cook's umbrella, and the nurserymaid's parasol. Unaware that she had been hurried into crime, she was making her way to the School of Art when she was captured by two men, accused of having an umbrella, and led away to imprisonment. She owned, of course, to the umbrella, which she offered to resign, but pleaded that, as she had not known that she was doing wrong, she ought not to be locked up. The almshouses officials decided otherwise, and my poor cook was locked up for an hour and a half, she says, in a chamber which she describes as "King Henry's bedroom." After this incarceration she was let out, and told that it would be "a warning to her." I am not aware that the imprisonment has injured her health, or done her any further harm than making her cry and spoiling her holiday, but the practice seems to be sharp, and one would like to know under what Act of Parliament our cooks are imprisoned—also, whether, had her stalwart companion been un-Christian enough to confer on her captors what Mr. *Punch* calls the Order of the Black-Eye of Impertinence, he would have been liable to have his right hand struck off for an offence committed in a palace. I do not think he would have been in danger of any other punishment from the bench of justice.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

Mr. Humphreys resumed, at the Phœnix Tavern, Spitalfields, on Thursday, the inquiry respecting the death of Emma Alexander Fitchett and her infant male child, who was alleged to have died in consequence of the unskilful treatment of an unqualified practitioner. The deceased was the wife of a commercial traveller, who was in very bad circumstances, and being near her accouchment, and in a state of great bodily pain, medical assistance had been applied for, and in two instances refused, in consequence of inability to pay those gentlemen their fees in advance. Recourse was then had to Mr. Ford, a botanical practitioner, who at once attended, and, finding the deceased suffering from a long-continued pain, was induced to use a catheter to relieve her on two occasions. The deceased was taken ill on the Monday, and confined on the following Wednesday, the child only living till the following day; and it being found that she was in a sinking state, a Dr. Gaton and Dr. Blackwall, the parish doctor, were called in. The latter prescribed some stimulants, which it was said Mr. Ford had not given, although he admitted that in her then state she required them. She, however, gradually sank, and died on the Friday night.

Dr. Blackwall said that he was first called in on the Thursday, when the deceased was in a dying state. She appeared also to have been in want of sufficient nourishing food. She denied having received any medicine from Mr. Ford, although there were two jugs with herbs in the room.

Dr. Barnes deposed that he examined the deceased, and found her ruptured in two places. He was of opinion that the ruptures arose from natural causes.

Martha How said she had known the deceased some time. She constantly refused to have any other medical attendant than Mr. Ford, in consequence of her circumstances being so limited. The coroner summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died from natural causes."

PERILOUS ASCENT OF A PYRENEAN MOUNTAIN.

On Saturday, 16th May, a party consisting of three Englishmen, A. C—, C. P—, and C.H.T—, accompanied by three guides, attempted the ascent of the Pic, a feat never before attempted so early in the year, as at this period it is attended with the greatest difficulty and danger, owing to the state of the snow on the precipitous rocks. The earliest period is generally in July. The party started from Gabas, a small village five miles from Eaux Chaudes, at 7.30 a.m., and after a walk of nearly four hours over steep slopes of snow, arrived at the top of the Col Susan, where they fortified themselves with a substantial meal and made their final preparations for ascending the Pic. During that time they constantly saw avalanches descending through the cheminées which they would have to pass. At 11.30 they commenced their ascent, and had proceeded some way when one of the party, C. P——, had to give up, and as no guide could be spared to accompany him back, he, with much courage, determined to wait on a small ledge of rock for their return, concluding that they would not be more than four hours absent. The rest of the party then proceeded, sometimes through the cheminées where masses of snow had slipped—the frequent descent of the avalanches forming one of the chief perils of their journey—and sometimes over almost perpendicular rocks, where they had to use both hands and feet; at last, after three hours' hard climbing, they succeeded in reaching the top. The summit once gained, their toil and danger were amply repaid by the magnificence of the widely-extended view of the majestic, snow-capped Pyrenees. After a pause of a quarter of an hour, enjoying the scene and the rest so much needed, they commenced the descent, which they found far worse than the ascent, as owing to the advanced hour of the day, it being then three o'clock, the snow, yielding to the effect of the sun, had slipped in many places, and there was also fresh danger from avalanches, while at one place they had to let each other down by ropes. It took three hours and a half to reach the spot where they had left their friend, *who had thus spent six hours and a half waiting on a ledge of rock.* They found him almost insensible from cold and exhaustion after long watching and anxiety, as, owing to the length of his friends' absence, he had almost despaired of seeing them again, concluding that some accident must have befallen them, and was going to attempt the descent alone. Having administered brandy, &c., to their friend, which somewhat revived him, they were able to proceed with safety, but not without some difficulty, owing to a thick fog, which for a time impeded their progress. They arrived at Eaux Chaudes at ten p.m., after an absence of nearly 15 hours.—*Galignani.*

WAY TO THE DIGGINGS.

One of the greatest difficulties of the search for gold in new fields is the danger of the road. The *Nelson* (New Zealand) *Examiner* thus describes a part of the way to the rich discoveries on the Buller river, on the west coast of the province of Nelson:—"For about half a mile the road is not very bad, as there are flats on either side of the river, and, by crossing the stream some half a dozen times from one flat to another, the first half mile up the Buller can be accomplished. Then comes the tug. After this half mile the river is confined by a gorge the very appearance of which is fearful, and it is most marvellous that no serious accident has before this occurred there. In a few places this gorge contains shingle bars, which render the mode of travelling, when compared with other portions, tolerably easy, because you can cross and recross the river from bar to bar; but there are many places where you cannot, from its great depth, wade the stream, and these are very dangerous, because, in addition to very deep water beneath, the rocks are exceedingly precipitous, and along their almost perpendicular faces you have to scramble with a heavy load strapped tightly to your back, hanging on, as sailors say, 'by your eyebrows,' with your foot upon a narrow ledge of rock. It is most dangerous; many persons, in fact, would declare that there were no *means of passing these rocks,* but the *diggers do manage* to get along them, though several of the juts of rock along which they scramble are but about an inch in width. If your foot slips you are gone, swag and all, into a deep hole, and, if no assistance be near, drowned you positively must be. Accidents have happened several times, but, assistance being at hand, the unfortunates were saved. It is no joke, I can assure you, to drop into about twenty feet of running water with 50lb. or 60lb. strapped on your back. In other places diggers have to climb up, sailor fashion, in order to cross some steep spur, and then drop down again to the river. This sort of travelling lasts for about two miles, when the country again opens in places." But open country has its own dangers, as may be seen from the warnings to the miners to retrace their steps too soon rather than too late. "We do not desire," says an Otago paper, "to give currency to unfounded and exaggerated fears respecting the severity of the winter in the Lake country, but we may reasonably anticipate that in a country so rugged and broken, with few or no roads, and solitary bands of miners scattered about in lonely and sequestered gullies, at a considerable distance from depôts, serious distress, if not disaster, will be experienced during the forthcoming winter, unless due precautions are taken. All accounts agree that, although in the valleys the winter season entails no inconvenience, the elevated districts are exposed to extreme rigour. There may be, and no doubt are, miners working in distant parts of the country unsuspected and unknown. The greater the success of these outlying parties the greater the temptation to them to incur risk and danger. Fearful of attracting attention to the scene of their workings they prefer to stint themselves in supply, visiting the townships as seldom as possible, and then taking care not to excite remark by laying in too large a stock of provisions. Between the distant mountain's gully or torrent's bank where they are reaping their golden harvest and the nearest depôt many miles are placed. Roads there are none, and the only tracks are those left by their own footsteps. They have to climb rugged and precipitous cliffs, to slide down dangerous precipices, and swim rapid streams on their way. Their only landmarks are perhaps solitary trees, or peculiar shaped rocks. With all their dread of exciting suspicion, they find that even the limited supplies they do take with them are almost too much for their wearied limbs to carry. During such weather as has prevailed for the last two or three months this fatiguing journey is at any rate tolerable, and not entirely without enjoyment. The first grassy bank affords a camping ground where the travellers can rest their limbs without pitching their tents, and their pack-horse can pick up from the nutritious herbage an invigorating meal; but in a very few weeks this will be all changed. If provisions are required, a journey of twenty, or thirty, or even more miles through such a country as we have depicted will be a perilous task. The tracks will be obliterated by snow. The keen, biting south wind will come howling down the mountain sides, driving before it the frozen snow, blocking the path, and benumbing the limbs of man and beast. On the plateaux the whole country will present the same uniform aspect. Landmarks will be lost in the snow drifts, and perhaps after wandering about in hopeless dismay, the miserable traveller will lay himself down till sleep overpowers him, a sleep from which in this world he will never reawaken. Such may be the fate of many during the ensuing winter."

The Crops in Cambridgeshire.—Rain is again very much required in Cambridgeshire, and husbandmen generally are looking for it most anxiously. The wheats, with their long fibrous roots, obtain moisture and are looking well, with every indication of a splendid crop, but barley, clover, grass, mangolds, &c., are suffering immensely, and of hay it is feared there will be none, although a copious rain would no doubt produce effects the most beneficial. The cold frosty nights have been very prejudicial to the apple crop, and of that useful fruit there will be a short crop; pears are rather more abundant. The little green caterpillars have not made such havoc with the gooseberry trees this year as they did in the last and former years, and there is a pretty good crop, and also of cherries and apricots; but currants, plums, and damsons appear to be thin upon the trees. Lawns are parched for want of moisture, and the ground is hard and hot.

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH" & "FUN."

A Ballad on a Bishop.

> The Bishop of Rochester thinks it's the ticket
> To hinder his Clergy from playing at cricket;
> That parsons should bowl well, or make many notches for
> Rifle appears to the Bishop of Rochester.
>
> The Bishop of Rochester's awfully skeared
> At the thought of the clergymen wearing the beard:
> Nor cares for the plea of heretical railer,
> That they've done it from Aaron to Jeremy Taylor.
>
> The Bishop prohibits, with Claphamite rigour,
> The spring to the saddle, the touch on the trigger,
> "Nor, Fishers of Men," he remarks, "do I wish a man
> To angle, though Peter, I know, was a fisherman."
>
> To the Bishop a parson, as strong in the arm
> As he is in the pulpit, says, "Pray, may I farm?"
> "No, *Sir*, you shall breed neither small ewe nor big ram
> While I'm your diocesan," cries Dr. Wigram.
>
> Replies the bold parson, "Please, Bishop, to mind
> That the Church hath a glebe to the pastor assigned,
> Which means he's to *farm* it:"—a bravo *rara avis*
> Appears, by the way, this recalcitrant Davies:
>
> Says the Bishop, "Look here: it's reported to me
> That you mix with coarse farmers too much, Mr. D."
> "My Lord, some false notions you've taken ab' lordship,
> I do no such thing, I declare to your Lordship.
>
> "I don't buy or sell. I dont hunt, fish, or shoot.
> Won't you leave a poor parson one manly pursuit?"
> But the Wisdom of Solomon backed by young Sirach
> Would never have moved the inflexible hierarch.
>
> The Bishop, whose name is both Wigram and Cotton,
> The latter well rammed in his ears must have gotten,
> For in periods as swollen as elephantiasis
> He turns Mr. Davies slap out of the diocese.
>
> "With how little of Wisdom in State or in Creed
> The world may be governed," said Axel, the Swede,
> And this Bishop, who uses episcopal pen so,
> Owns he doesn't know Hebrew, but censures Colenso.
>
> His brother, the Bishop of Punchester, waits
> To see how he'll get out of Davies's Straits;
> But wishes that Pam had been rather more wary
> When Vaughan tacked a *nolo* to *episcopari*.

To All England.

Hints to the Cricketer.—In buying cricket-balls, lay out your money judiciously, and you'll generally get one thrown in.

To the Batsman.—On going to the wicket, invariably ask for "middle:" and if the wicket-keeper says that he "gives it up," you may laugh heartily, and hit him on the back of his head when he's not looking.

Block.—The next thing is "to take block:" you may take it anywhere, and sit down in a corner of the field, if you like, and eat it.

Standing.—This quite depends upon the amount of money you happen to have in your pocket; but a glass of beer to every person on the ground can't hurt you.

The Bat.—The ceremony of laying hold of the bat is itself touching.

A good Leg hit.—To manage this the player must have a good leg. Let him place it in the way of a swiftly bowled ball. He will then obtain a good leg hit.

Catching.—On all possible occasions you should practise a catch of some sort. Mr. Green, of Evans's, will tell you some of the best.

Position.—Always get behind the ball, if possible. You will thus be able to watch its movements without danger to yourself.

The Batsman's Beverage.—Swipes.

Maxims.

The man who lives longest in the memory of his friends is apt to die deeply in their debt.

The retentive faculty of unsatisfied creditors exceeds the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant."

The ways of the world occupy the greater portion of the human existence.

The ways of wisdom are seldom practical, reviewing steps which cannot be retraced.

If wisdom were prospective, we should not regard the past with regret.

The "flowers of speech" transcend the "flowers of loveliness," inasmuch as they do not incur the expense of the "latest novelties" in female fashions.

Songs of the Sick-room.

NIGHT AND MORNING.

> They brought to my couch (I had not slept a wink,
> Through brooding all night on my ills)
> A neat-looking bottle of something to drink,
> And a neat-looking box full of pills.
> A neat-looking lable attracted my sight,
> The neck of the bottle adorning,
> Saying, "Please to take two of the pills ev'ry night,
> And a sixth of the draught in the morning."
>
> After slowly perusing these words once or twice,
> In a deeply contemplative way,
> I exclaimed, what a volume of useful advice
> Does this one little sentence convey!
> My friends, (though to-day may seem cloudless and bright,
> Neglect not to-morrow's dark warning,
> And oh, while you're taking the pills of to-night,
> Forget not the draught in the morning!

Hints to the Tailor.

If you lose the *thread* of your discourse, it will become a tangled skein.

Yours is really the goose that will lay you the golden eggs.

You will never come to sheer want while you can cut your cabbage.

POISON IN PIES.—Frank Buckland warns the eaters of rook pies that there are other grains than those of powder employed to kill the young birds—and not without cause! Poisoned wheat has been the destruction of many rooks, and, as the grain goes against the birds, the birds might go against the grain if you eat them. Perhaps the surest way of escaping the danger will be to avoid eating any birds that have *cereal crops*.

PUNCH'S ESSENCE OF PARLIAMENT.—May 28, Thursday.—The Commons met, and the two parties instantly flew at each other like a couple of the lovely bull-dogs that were on view at Islington. The subject was the Churchward job—we presume nobody wants to hear anything more about it, except that Virtue, which triumphed on the previous division by eight, now showed a majority of fourteen. This might have been smaller but that the swells were at the great pigeon match, where *Mr. Punch* saw eight or nine Conservative members and only three Liberals, and a very good match it was, and it was much pleasanter to be there than to be bothering about Mr. Churchward's ill-treatment. A leg with whom *Mr. Punch* had a bet, which the latter won and was instantly paid, said, rather neatly, "We always backs the Birds, Sir, 'cos we don't know what you genelmen's going to do, but we know the Birds 'll cut away for their Blessed life," or thereabouts. Nothing so good was said in the House.

STANDING SAM.—Mr. S. Phelps waiting for a "first appearance" at the Lyceum Theatre.

SLEIGHT OF HAND.—Refusing an offer of marriage.

A WELL-READ SOLDIER.—Private Information.

NOT AMISS.—A rich and lovely widow.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW.—The judges.

THE LATEST SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION.—The "jaw" at Abbeville.

SIGNS OF THE *Times*.—Stuff and nonsense.

Infection in Street Cabs.—Dr. Brady, M.P. received a deputation from the cab proprietors and drivers of London, at the House of Commons, on Friday afternoon. The deputation consisted of Messrs. John Harris, Robert Grove, Alfred Phillpot, James Griffin, George Smith, Robert Good, Elijah Lane, William Attoe, William Wise, and William Towell. The object of the deputation was to ask the hon. gentleman to urge the House of Commons to enact a law to prohibit cabmen from carrying persons suffering under infectious or contagious diseases. The deputation admitted that some few reckless cabmen had been induced by the offer of extra money to carry such cases, but they affirmed that the majority of the trade would not, knowingly, allow their cabs to be hired for any such purpose, and as the whole trade was sustaining an immense loss through the present outcry against infectious cabs, they trusted that Government would speedily do something to save them from total ruin.

Special Safety Matches.—In the extensive class of "useful inventions" introduced to popular notice within the last thirty years, perhaps no one has been more universally appreciated in this country than the now common lucifer or Congreve match. Both the use and the manufacture of these matches, however, are attended with inconveniences and dangers for which a satisfactory remedy was long sought in vain. But a new fire producer has recently been patented by a London firm, under the name of "Bryant and May's Patent Special Safety Match," which would appear to possess all the good without any of the bad qualities of the ordinary "Congreve." The new matches are said to contain neither phosphorus nor sulphur; they are not poisonous, they emit no unpleasant odour when lighted, and they may be carried in the pocket, or even left upon the hob, with little danger of spontaneous or accidental combustion. Their chief specialty, however, consists in the fact that they will not ignite like ordinary matches, by being rubbed on sand paper, a dry wall, or any other rough surface, but only by being brought into contact with a peculiar composition spread upon the bottom or side of the box in which they are contained. In a recently published notice, the *Times* states that "this most important improvement is effected by separating the chemical substances which produce fire by friction, and placing one-half on the head of the match, and the other on the side of the box." The new matches have, within the last few days, been submitted to several practical chemists in Edinburgh, who, we understand, have expressed a high opinion both of the chemical and practical value of the invention. The "Special Safety Matches" are besides as cheap as the common Congreves, and we doubt not will ere long entirely supersede them.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

DOUBLOONS.

	July 13th.	
Ounces sold	7729	
Opening price	457½	
Various dates	458	457
Saturday July 11th	457½	456½
At Intervals	456½	457½
Closing price	457	

STEAMERS SAIL TO-DAY.

For Colonia,

The *Caaguazu* at 12 noon.
The pilot boat *Estrella* at 9, a. m.

Subscription to the Standard.

$ 80 PER MONTH.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Not exceeding six lines. inserted three times for $5.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."— *Cicero.*

TUESDAY JULY 14 1863.

STATISTICS OF URUGUAY

Nothing is so dry to the general reader, so interesting to the statesman, so simple in its terms, so conclusive in its deductions, and on the whole so valuable, as statistical tables. They are the most infallible guide in matters of national progress or decline, and, without partaking of any political tinge, form usually either a powerful ally or trumpet-tongued accuser to Government. The latter is unhappily the curse with Ireland, as we have recently shown; the former, we are about to prove, is true in the Oriental Republic, as appears from the statistical report for 1860.

The State of Uruguay, commonly called Banda Oriental, is exact'y twice the size of Ireland, being 63,000 square miles, or 40 million acres in extent. Its population is very small, about two-thirds that of the city of Dublin, for it is not quite 230,000 inhabitants, or three and a half per square mile, while in England the average is 380, and in Ireland 195. Nevertheless, Banda Oriental is double as thickly populated as the Argentine Confederation, which does not count two inhabitants per square mile. In Montevideo, natives and foreigners are almost equal, being 30,000 and 28,000 respectively. In Salta and Tacuarembo foreigners have the majority, being as almost three to two. The sexes are evenly distributed among natives, while there are two male foreigners for one female: so that three-eighths of the male inhabitants are for igners, while only a fourth of the woman are of alien birth. If we bear in mind that the children of foreigners are reputed natives, we shall find probably two-thirds of the adult male population is foreign. This is a larger ratio than in La Plata, and hence Banda Oriental is thicker settled, for Creoles are little reproductive.

The mortality tables of the capital shew 1,673 per annum, or four and a half per diem, *i. e.*, nearly three per cent. yearly. Here Buenos Ayres has the advantage, for our mortality same year [1860] was exactly 2½ per cent. [8,391], estimating our city population at 140,000 souls.

This last table is very cheering, especially it we compare it with Sierra Leone, where the mortality of white's is 48 per cent annually. On the whole we must conclude that La Plata is very salubrious, and Buenos Ayres merits its significat ve appellation.

In the lists of foreigners, we find the nationalities in the following numerical order: Brazilians 19, Spaniards 18, Italians 10, French 8, Argentines 6, Africans 2, English, Portuguese, and Germans each, one thousand.

Looking at the industrial returns of the Republic for 1860, we see there are 5,033 establishments, mercantile and rural, of which four-fifths belong to foreigners. This is an irrefragable evidence of the value of European immigration to these republics, more especially the Banda Oriental. It is, however, humiliating to confess that grog-shops, billiard-rooms, and such demoralizing trades form nearly one-half the above total, being 2176 in number.

The "Siglo" examines an item, of beef consumed in Montevideo, deducing that the inhabitants of Montevideo consume 18 times as much meat as the French people. From this it would appear our Oriental friends are not vegetarians, but highly carnivorous.

The port-returns shew 916 vessels (225,000 tons] entered, and 912 (223,000 tons] sailed, to and from Montevideo, in the year. Striking a percentage we find of imports thus:—Argentine Republic 10, Spain 16, England 15, Brazil 14, France 9, Germany [including Belgium and Holland] 7, U States 6, Italy 6, Coast'tr de and divers ports 7, and Portugal 1.

Exports give the following ratio—Argentine Republic 35, Brazil 16, England 12, France 8, Spain 7, Italy 3, U. States 2, Chile 2, Germany 1, Coast-trade and divers ports 14.

This shows very uneven trade, for the Argentine republic takes almost double what it gives, but this is partly accounted for by vessels calling at Montevideo, when most of their cargo is for Buenos Ayres: Spain and Italy have a balance of 50 per cent. in their favour, and the United States even 70. Brazil is slightly a debtor, but England and France are creditors to some extent. It is impossible to understand how Germany and Belgium do not take more than 1 per cent of the exports, and we fancy the heading "divers ports" is mostly due to Antwerp

Besides sea-going vessels, 950 small craft, carrying 35,000 tons, are employed in coast traffic, being equivalent to one sixth the above total of merchantmen. Almost one-third of this trade is between Salto and Montevideo, the next river ports being Maldonado, Mercedes, Paysandú, Higueritas, Colonia, and Carmelo, and this traffic occupies some 3000 boatmen.

In shipping disasters for 1860 only 20 vessels appear [3 English] of which 6 were totally lost with cargo and 21 passengers and crew. October claims one third of these accidents, and January, April, August, and September are exempted from the gloomy calendar.

The number of vessels and tonnage entering or leaving Montevideo is rather more than Buenos Ayres. Our Customs report for the first half-year of 1861 shews—Imports, 444 vessels, with 115,000 tons; and exports, 529 vessels with 130,000 tons. This includes steamers [which we believe the Orientals do not count], and is just half the annual returns of Montevideo.

Touching the statistics of population and farming stock, we would call the attention of Argentines to the immense progress made by Banda Oriental in latter years. La Plata has increased its inhabitants 19, or at most 2 , per cent in 40 years, while Uruguay stands thus:—1826, 60,000; 1860, 230,000, or 300 per cent increase. We cannot quote the cattle reports of former years for the sister republic, but the table of 1860 gives to each inhabitant of Banda Oriental the following stock—32 cows; 14 sheep, 6 horses, a mule or pig. Few countries in Europe can say so much.

We will continue the statistical review, with our reflections on its salient features, and as it costs as much toil, study, and calculation in the compilement, we beg our colleagues will not translate it without acknowledging that they derive these deductions from their English brother, who has the interests of the Plate republics more at heart and as much at his finger's ends as a dozen Dr. Sarsfield's.

ANOTHER MEETING.

Notwithstanding the great precautions taken by the National Government, the message of the Minister to the employees, the subsequent debate in Congress, and the cool decision of our friend Mr. Cazon respecting the former meeting, we regret to inform our friends that on last Sunday in one of the most public thoroughfares in this city, at an hour when people usually stroll for pleasure, another meeting was held. We tried to push our way through the crowd to catch the words of the speaker, but found it impossible. We estimated the assembled multitude at about 2000, and the money collected over ten thousand dollars.

Now as we before said the right of the citizens to meet when and where they chose, in peace and order, no matter for what purpose, cannot be questioned in a legal point of view.

To sympathize with a revolutionist, or admire a shooting monkey may to some seem proper grounds for the convening of such assemblies, but to our mind these public demonstrations had far better be done away with for ever, as neither monkey nor revolutionists are required any more.

Foster tells us that when he saw the crowd on Sunday, just in front of the Captain of the Port's door, in Paseo Julio, he at once guessed that Flores had returned, and when he heard the report of a pistol shot, he said, there must be something in this; I'll go and see for myself. He was however, agreeably disappointed, for on approaching the table and inquiring if it was the editor of the Nacional who was addressing the crowd, he was told that it was an Italian monkey proprietor who was speaking, and that the meeting had nothing whatever to do with the Oriental revolution beyond the fact that some blancos in the crowd had called the monkey Flores.

The quadruped Flores demonstrated much pluck, and fought bravely against his legitimate governor. A subscription was at once got up for the monkey; those who had four reales were only asked to give ten dollars. Several respectable parties took the hat round until there was no such thing as squeezing any more paper money into it.

Trivial as this circumstance may seem, it is not without its moral, for hours and hours that monkey had kept dancing and prancing about, observed only by a few boys and servant girls, but when he attempted to become insubordinate, when he became rebellious, and notwithstanding the shouts and threats of his governor, refused to obey, a crowd, a tremendous crowd gathered round not to admire a monkey, not to watch the conduct of the owner, but to sympathise with the monkey revolution, and watch the quadruped's struggles to overturn legitimate authority.

At one period the crowd was so great that there was positively no getting on the mole, and where the police were, or what the Captain of the Port was at, we cannot say.

We call upon the authorities to put a stop to all these meetings: they are but conducive to all sorts of inconvenience and annoyance. Whether sympathetic or peripatetic, we object to them, and hope they will be abolished in toto.

We understand the monkey proprietor made a most feeling address on the occasion. For over twenty years he had travelled with that monkey, and never before had to chastise or punish him for insubordination; strange therefore, that the very first day he landed at Buenos Ayres this monkey should be infected with this revolutionary spirit. He called upon the assembled multitude to assist him in subjugating the rebellious animal, but a wag stepped forward and stated that it was the policy of the nation in which the distressed foreigner found himself to preserve the strictest neutrality: that the public sympathies were in favour of the monkey, and that it was for the monkey and not the owner the present munificent subscription was made.

The crowd dispersed after a while: the greatest peace and order was preserved during the meeting.

NORMA.

Sunday night's house in Colon has redeemed the character of our fair Porteñas, and saved us all from the imputation that acrobatic entertainments were more popular with us than operatic performances. The house could hardly be fuller from the pit to the roof; every seat was occupied: every box full. The President of the Republic with his family, and in fact nearly all the leading families of town, were present

Norma is a popular opera amongst us, and will be apt to take a run this season. People were fairly tired out with the constant repetition of the operas of the great modern, but we cannot say second-class, composer Verdi, and lovers of music sighed for Bellini, Rossini or Donizetti

Madame Mollo, whatever her musical talents may be, seems so anxious to please, and sings with such remarkable correctness, that we again hazard a doubt whether we shall ever hear 'Casta Diva' better sung in Colon than on Sunday night

The new tenor we cannot say what has become of him, but Sr Lelmi sings with a sort of nonchalance which some admire, but the majority condemn. The contralto, Sra Vitali, sung 'Mira Norma' well, and the duet, 'Yes, we together,' drew down thunders of applause, Norma and Adalgisa being brought out twice before the curtain, to receive renewed applause.

The chorus and orchestra might be a little better: but in criticising an opera in Buenos Ayres, it is necessary not to overlook the fact that the manager has to contend with many serious difficulties. There are very few cities in the world able to maintain, for any lengthened period, a first-rate opera company, owing to the enormous expense in getting up any of the old operas. When, therefore, a manager does his best to give us Norma in a European style, he deserves to be supported. We hope our musical critics will refrain from those unmeaning comparisons which they seem so fond of. As we said before, we cannot expect a Grisi or Mario in Buenos Ayres, but we expect that an opera manager will, when he does his best, be supported by all the admirers of lyric art in this city.

THE RACES.

On Sunday the Belgrano race course was crowded with a motley set of sporting characters. The twelve o'clock train was crowded, and there was a rush on the arrival of the train, to Mr. Deacon's house, which denoted how truly popular mine host of Belgrano is amongst our turf friends.

The breakfast arrangements at Mr. Deacon's were on a cheap but superior style. At half-past two o'clock the bell rang, and the first race, which was the race of the day, between Buey del Salado, owned by Mr. ——, and Municipal, owned by General Hornos, came off: previous to starting the betting was in favour of the warrior's horse: experienced race goers thought that if Municipal was ridden by his owner he would *run away* from Buey del Salado; bets were generally made in favour of the general's horse, and some blue bills were seen struggling about. At last the horses started amidst the cheers of the admiring crowd of spectators. Municipal took the lead, and held his place for nearly once round the course, but Buey de Salado came up on him towards the close of the first round, and soon showed Municipal his tail, which interesting object the General's horse had the satisfaction of admiring during the rest of the race. The friends and owners of Municipal it is said lost heavily, and the winners left the course in good spirits.

Another amusing race took place between a Rosillo, owned by an American gentleman, and the far famed Picaso of an enterprising shopkeeper. Five and ten dollar bills ran freely through the crowd; the picaso, of course, won, and made a 'goose' of the other. The friends of the turf, who had lost during the day, left in rather bad humour, and betook themselves to Mr Campion's cafe 'chantant.' where on payment of another ten dollars, they were permitted to drink to better luck another time. Very few ladies favoured the race course with their presence. The half past five o'clock train was anxiously waited for, and cramming themselves into the cozy carriages of the Northern railway, the losers made their way back to town. Meanwhile, the winners had got possession of the top of the coaches, and being in good spirits, and of a musical disposition, struck up a rather popular melody, known as 'Carry me back to old Virginny,' the chorus echoed away through the Palermo woods, and the astonished station master witnessed the arrival of the train at the station-house with evident tremulation. Such a delightful trip, our informant states, he seldom before enjoyed, either here or in Ireland.

EDITOR'S TABLE

On Sunday night there was considerable surprize felt in the Colon during the performance of the second act in 'Norma.' Some thought that part of the state box had given way. It turned out that the noise was caused by the upsetting of a rather musical vigilante, and the audience, not knowing what was the matter, applauded vehemently, and shouted out 'bis, bis.' A rather ugly game of dropping down lighted papers upon the bachelors in the pit, has become in fashion amongst the young ladies in the cazuela. We hope it will be discontinued

Shillelaghs are coming in vogue in Buenos Ayres, owing to the number of drunken soldiers which infest our streets after dark. On Sunday night several parties returning from the Colon complained of this nuisance. One gentleman, by the greatest good luck, escaped from being stabbed by a soldier, who was so drunk that he was hardly able to walk, and kept brandishing his 'facon,' to the terror of all passers by. We hope that some measures will be adopted to keep these soldiers within the barracks. We are now fairly tired speaking about the matter. Some one ought to call Mr Cazon's attention to it, we feel confident that he could find means to rid us of this dangerous nuisance

Sr Riestra and family have left for Paraguay where they mean to sojourn for a short period, for change of air, Mr R's health being very precarious for some time past. We wish this gentleman a pleasant trip and a speedy return amongst us.

The town is rife with all sorts of rumours respecting the Chascomus Railway Co. It is positively asserted that the committee has reported unfavorably on the contract. We believe, however, that such is not the case; that the committee have merely requested information from the attorneys, which they are not in a position to give, until they hear from London. The general feeling of regret at this road not being long since commenced, and at the continued obstinate opposition offered to it, could not be more unanimous. Still, there seems to be a decided opposition from some quarter or another, over which there is no getting. Our colleague, El Comercio, speaks up well, and seems not afraid to tell the truth. The latest news is, that as the Western road only pays at present 4 per cent on the capital, the Southern road would, put the Government in for 3 per cent per annum to a dead certainty, taking it always for granted that the Southern Railway would be as well mismanaged as the other road. Now, even supposing that such were the case, is it not a monstrous thing, for the sake of this paltry sum, to debar £750,000 fresh capital from coming into the country? There seems much more than gross superficiality in the opposition: there seems an unconquerable hostility attributable to far different causes.

The Nacion Argentina publishes the official correspondence between the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Montevidean Agent, Sr Lamas We are happy to say that the whole matter has been amicably settled, and that President Mitre and President Berro are as good friends as ever

The Orangemen in Canada and Ireland gave a great deal of trouble at times: but it was nothing to the row going on at the market place, caused by the orangemen in town, who are now taxed for selling Paraguay and Brazilian produce in our streets. The tax is eight dollars, which is nearly double the capital formerly required in starting the business. Naturally of a sweet disposition, these man have become soured all at once by this formidable impost, and have notified the Commissary that they will give up the trade, and go to work on the railway.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.

Buenos Ayres, July 11, 1863.

To the Editors of the Standard.

Gentlemen,

I beg to confirm the secretary's letter, contained in to day's 'Standard,' and to assure you that the letter signed by 'Two Englishmen,' was written without my knowledge or consent

I am, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER A COWAN

We beg to state, in self-justification, that the letter alluded to appeared 'bona fide,' being written by Messrs William Boggon and William Southron—ED.

CABS.

To the Editor

July 4, 1863

Sir,

Just before leaving London I jumped into a cab, and was driven by a jolly little man two miles, for which I compensated him with a shilling, cheerfully received. This man—who was really a driver too—told me his horse had cost thirty-five pounds two months before, and was considered cheap, and he would last about a month more. Now change the scene to Buenos Ayres. Soon after my arrival here I jumped into a coach, and was driven by an uncivil Italian person from the Plaza to the Parque station, about a mile and a quarter, for which I paid 25 dollars m/c, say, in round numbers, four shillings. I thought that here, where horses are cheap, say, at most, one fourth their value in London, and the keep of the animals much lower, we would be able to ride in cabs for a trifle, but I find it is not so, and that the awful tariff is sanctioned by municipal law. This must be from nobody agitating the question; perhaps you may have a spare corner to do it? With cheap cabs business would increase and be done more quickly, and our comforts be in every way enhanced. Doubtless, some of those unfortunates who have lived so long here as to forget good English rules, will say, when they see my complaint, 'How long have you been in the country?' I reply, without blushing, I am

JUST ARRIVED

P.S.—The best remains to be told When I got to the railway, I booked for a place called Merlo, which they tell me is twenty miles off, and paid 15 dollars as my first-class fare. Thus in Buenos Ayres, to travel a mile and a quarter by a slow coach costs 25 dollars, and 20 miles by a fast train fifteen dollars! Can you account for this, Mr Editor?

PARAGUAY

The mails from Asuncion, July 4th, arrived in this port on Saturday last. The official (and only) paper, 'El Semanario,' preaches actively a cotton crusade to rescue South American republics from the infidel filibusters and gaucho musselmen, reminding Paraguayans that theirs is a land peculiarly suitable for Gossypianmanna: Mr Parody is the author of those articles. A Spanish dramatic company is playing at the capital, but finds much inconvenience from smoking, on the part or both sexes. Colds and sore throats are very prevalent; it rained all night—29th ult The Feast of SS Peter and Paul was celebrated with great pomp, the Bishop giving High Mass, which was followed by a sermon from Dr Pintos, and a street procession

Among the passengers arrived at Asuncion, last month, were Mr. George Stewart, and Mr. Jehu Hitchens: the latter is agent for a London Mining Company, and has a war-vessel placed at his disposal, as he states, by order of the Emperor of Brazil, his examinations and researches having Matto Grosso for the intended scene of action. Messrs. Astigarraga, Figueredo, two native youths, have just returned from Europe, where they pursued their studies, at the expense of Government. Messrs James Barton and Manuel Pellock, English subjects, left Paraguay same month.

In the customs returns for June, we see 66 arrobes (1650 lbs) exported for England, being valued a $8 per arrobe (16 pence per lb); it passes free of duty. Imports for the month, $92,991. Exports 136,315.

LOCAL EVENTS.

THE NACIONAL.—We are authorised to contradict a rumour of the speedy demise of this evening paper. Although the lowest number of subscribers (except the new French paper), having diminished fearfully during this month, it is sustained by a gentleman of large finances, and has no intention of giving the palm of seniority to the 'Tribuna' and 'Standard.'

AFRICAN TRAVELS.—Three works by Dr. Hutchinson, English Consul at Rosario, are on sale at Mackern's. They may be ranked after Dr. Livingstone and De Chaillu, as the most interesting on Africa. The author, who is a member of a dozen literary institutions, claims the title of first importer of a gorilla skeleton into England.

POPULARITY.—We are assured by the vendors of 'cartes-de-visite' that Pius IX. is in the greatest demand; President Mitre, General Forey, Napoleon III., Verdi, and Victor Hugo being also preferred by the compilers of Photographic Albums.

SMALL-POX.—This alarming epidemic is making sad ravages, not only in Montevideo, but in England and Scotland, although under a mild form, seldom proving fatal. We published last week an infallible preventative of 'pitting,' or disfigurement, so that it is no longer so dreadful a pest.

WESTERN RAILWAY.—The prolongation of this line continues much slower than the Cordoba Railway works. About a mile is completed beyond Moreno. We understand some fifty peons are at work. The original trace, passing a league from Villa Luxan, has been abandoned for one which will bring the line within 1200 yards of that village.

CONVALENCIA. Some parishioners of Barracas, alarmed by the late occurrence at Sta Lucia, attend Mass at the new chapel of the above Lunatic Asylum, which is celebrated on Sunday morning at 8.30.

THE PRESIDENT.—We were delighted to see his Excellency galloping in the John Gilpin style on a splendid pang ré down Calle Bolivar on Sunday. We thought, as we bowed to him, of Mr. Cazon and his $30 fine

THE MOSQUITO.—This week's number is rather stale, the caricatures are unintelligible, and the whole paper a most unmitigated porteña fiambre. We hope our colleague will do better next week.

IMMIGRANTS.—The number of persons now arriving from England and the United States is very large. We are informed that 200 Irishmen are expected next month; they will readily find employment on the sheep-farms. Mr Tornquist assures us that Government is taking measures to give larger and better accommodation in the Immigrants' Asylum

IRISH BOOT-MAKERS.—As an instance of the times, we may mention two new shoe-shops belonging to Irishmen in Villa Luxan and Capilla del Señor.

NEW DRAPERIES.—Notwithstanding the increased number of English draperies, we know of two, or possibly three, more, to be opened immediately

TRAMWAY.—The line connecting the Northern Railway terminus with our Custom-house will be open to public traffic from to-day

THE COLD.—Sunday was a biting cold day, and severe frosts were experienced on Saturday and Sunday nights. It is feared that this cold weather will cause great loss to the sheep-farmers in the south and north.

CUSTOMS LAW.—This bill comes on for its last reading in the Senate to-day. Of course it will pass with all its absurdities, exempting books, &c, and taxing printing materials. We are too polite to hiss it in the Chambers, but will put it to profane uses....such as lighting our cigar

SUPPLEMENTS.—In case the packet arrive to day, we will give round our European edition before noon. Please observe that it is *eight times* the size of our native colleagues,

PRINTING.—The Rio Janeiro papers that the Biography of the Hanlon Lees brothers, executed by the B. Ayrean Typographical Society is equal to the finest productions of an European press.

INSURANCES.—It is pleasing to notice that four large houses—we believe, native—insured last week. The North British Mercantile is generally preferred, the Standard being insured therein. The unhappy grocer of calle Independencia, lately burnt down, lost everything, for the sake of one-half per cent.

THE HOE PRESS.—This unrivalled machine has at length arrived, per Quincey, for this office. The same vessel has brought a complete printing office for the Typographical Society.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN SOUTHWARK.

Long before the opening of the Southwark Police-court on Monday, all the approaches were crowded by a dense mob of persons anxious to witness the proceedings against Mr. Thomas Leadbitter, an old-established ..., for many years carrying on business as a cabinet-maker at 21, Borough-road, Southwark, who, it was alleged, murdered his wife, and made a most determined attempt to murder his son, at an early hour in the morning. As soon as Mr. Combe had taken his seat on the bench the prisoner was placed in the dock. He is a very stout, full-faced man, rather bald, and he seemed rather care-worn and nervous. His unfortunate wife was fifty-nine years old, and the son, who is now in Guy's Hospital, not likely to survive, is seventeen, and, unfortunately, has been bedridden for a long time.

On the charge being read over to the prisoner by the chief clerk, the prisoner said he was a cabinet-maker, and had for many years lived in the Borough-road, near the Bridgehouse Tavern; he was 61 years old.

Police-constable 89 M was sworn, and stated that about half-past seven on Monday morning he was on duty in the Borough-road when he received information that a woman had been murdered at No. 21. He entered the house, and in a back bedroom upstairs he saw an elderly female lying in a bed quite dead. In another room he saw a young man lying in another bed with his throat cut in a frightful manner. He was not dead, and he procured assistance, and he was removed to Guy's Hospital, where he now remains. After the discovery, witness went across the road to Mr. Pugh's, the chemist, where he saw the prisoner trembling very much. He told witness that he had cut his wife's and his son's throat, and he supposed they were dead. He said he did it with a razor. Witness then took the prisoner into custody.

Mr. Combe asked if he had any further evidence to give at present.

Witness replied that he had not.

The prisoner, who remained perfectly silent, was then remanded until after the coroner's inquest, and he was immediately conveyed to Horsemonger-lane gaol.

SUSPECTED MURDER.

The neighbourhood of Millwall was on Monday thrown into a state of great excitement in consequence of the discovery, in a back-room of a small house, of the body of a woman lying in a pool of blood, with her throat cut from ear to ear. A rope was also found by her side, and her neck bore strong marks of strangulation, as if a rope had been used for that purpose. On examination it also appeared that the throat had been cut from right to left, showing, that unless the deceased had been left-handed, it was at least improbable that the injury was self-inflicted. On the discovery of the body search was made through the house, and in the yard the deceased's children, who were all of a tender age, were found locked. On further enquiry it was found that deceased was the wife of John Brown, a foreman shipwright, at Messrs. Snook's yard, Millwall, and that for some time past the deceased and her husband had led a most unhappy life, arising from intemperance on her part, and intemperance, coupled with the most extreme violence, on his. The husband's account of the matter is that he left his house, 12, Thomas-street, West Ferry-road, Millwall, on Monday morning at nine o'clock, after having had a quarrel with his wife, during which he had informed her that it was his intention to leave her, and did not see her again until she was discovered by her son. On examination of the body it was found that there were several stabs on the body, which must have been inflicted about a week previous, and that, although there were signs of strangulation, yet death must have resulted from the cut in the throat.

It would appear that the poor woman's death could not have been immediate, as the floor of the room was covered with blood, having the appearance, as the police described it, of a slaughter-house. The man's own account of the discovery of the body of his wife is, that he came home at one p.m., and, not finding her, sent his eldest son to seek her; that he being unsuccessful, he (the father) directed him to go to the top of the house, where she was discovered. A razor was also found, which he (the husband) at once smashed, cursing it as the instrument which had done the deed.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.

Emancipated Slaves in the Federal Ranks.

General Neal Dow, in a letter to Mr. Barker, Secretary of the United Kingdom Alliance, dated from Head-quarters at Carrolton, says:—"The proclamation of the 1st of January, emancipating the slaves, is working out its legitimate results. All the efforts of mistaken generals and corrupt politicians cannot keep the blacks quiet upon the plantations, nor make them obedient and submissive to the order that they shall continue to labour without reward. They understand that they are free; the President has declared it to be so, the law has made those free who have taken refuge within our lines, and they cannot see the propriety of those arrangements and bargains by which it is sought, indirectly, to force them back to the plantations 'where they belong.' The rebels have, from the first, been employing them constantly about their camps, and in many military capacities, and for the future they will make a considerable and important part of our loyal armies, regularly and carefully trained to arms, for which they have a fondness and uncommon aptitude. I have a battalion of them as artillerists, under my command, and I have no better soldiers, nor any who more gladly and resolutely look the rebels in the eye. They are quick and active at their guns, accurate in their drill, and take a pride and pleasure in the discharge of their duties. They are clothed and paid like all our other soldiers. They have no longer the downcast look of slaves, bending over their tasks, and cowering under the eye of the driver, and trembling in fear of the imprecation and the lash—but have the manner and bearing of freemen! Such men are already spoiled as slaves, and each one will ruin a hundred others. An attempt has been made here to induce the blacks to go back to their masters. I do not understand the policy that runs in that direction, either in a moral, political, or military point of view. I only speak of the fact. A few days ago a large number of them were collected together to listen to a glowing description of the blessings of slavedom, and then all who were willing to go back to the plantations were called upon to step to the front. No one moved. Someone then said: 'All of you who want to fight for your liberty, and are ready to stand up to be shot at by the rebels, step to the front.' No sooner said than done; there was a prompt advance along the line. If our authorities would but say the word, there would be a general resort of the entire black population to our standard, and in six months we could have an army of 200,000 well-equipped blacks, who would supply the places of as many whites.

Federal Victory at Vicksburg.

A New York correspondent states that a most extraordinary change has taken place in the temper of the people; and it is not without cause, for important successes have been achieved, especially in the south-west. As I have frequently stated in my letters heretofore, the unrestrained control of the Mississippi, between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, is of vital importance, not only to the Confederate garrisons which hold those positions, but to all the states east of the Mississippi. To retain it, and secure the supplies in the districts west of the river, they fortified the two positions which they now hold, and Mr. Davis, in a speech which he delivered in the capital of Mississippi last December, declared that they must be defended to the last man. On the night of April 16, General Grant and Admiral Porter executed a movement which deprives the Confederates of the control of this portion of the river, and cuts them off entirely from communication with the States west of it. Six iron-clads and two transports then ran the gauntlet of the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg, and are now available either to blockade the river, to ascend the Black River, which conducts to the rear of Vicksburg, to assist in the reduction of Port Hudson, or to ascend the Red River, clearing out the unimportant batteries which have been erected there, and destroying the fleet of river steamers which they protect. A fortnight ago, a division of General Grant's force, under General Osterhaus, was marched to Carthage, a town on the western bank of the Mississippi, ten miles below Vicksburg, and it will immediately be made available in some one of the operations to which I have alluded. It is reported that a force is moving south from Corinth and Memphis towards Jackson, which is directly in the rear of Vicksburg; but this may be doubted, as General Grant long ago destroyed all the bridges on that route, and no effort has since been made to repair them. Important news must soon come from the West, however, and that it is anticipated is indicated by the rumours already in circulation, but, doubtless, prematurely, that the Confederates are evacuating Vicksburg. General Banks has also been executing some important movements in the vicinity of New Orleans, and it is stated so circumstantially that there can hardly be a doubt of the fact, that part of the naval force in his department has succeeded in recapturing the Queen of the West, the famous steam ram and gunboat, which fell into the hands of the Confederates a short time since, after she had run the gauntlet of the batteries at Vicksburg.

Distress in the Confederate Army.

Every day that passes gives additional evidence that the Confederates are actually suffering for the want of proper supplies. Letters written in the North are liable to the charge of overdrawing the facts, and stating them more strongly than the actual circumstances of the case warrant. The journals of the day have given abundant extracts from Confederate newspapers, which ought to be considered sufficient authority in the premises to show that there is genuine alarm in the South regarding this matter; and the recent proclamation of Mr. Jefferson Davis certainly ought to convince the most sceptical that the Confederate army is not, and cannot, at present, be sufficiently fed, and that in certain sections of the Confederacy famine is imminent. I am in possession of some documents, in addition to those which have already been published in the New York journals, and, as no subject can at present be of greater importance, I append a few extracts from them. Thus the Governor of Alabama, in a recently issued appeal to the people of that State, used the following emphatic language:—

"Failing to accomplish our subjugation by the force of arms and the power of numbers, the enemy has called to his aid the terrible appliance of want and starvation, and is carrying out this savage and inhuman policy by the wholesale larceny of slaves, the seizure of provisions, and even the destruction of agricultural implements. Are you, the planters of Alabama, prepared to aid in this policy by pursuing a course which may tend to its accomplishment?

"Let us not deceive ourselves. The failure to raise the largest possible quantity of supplies the present year may bring disaster and ruin upon our cause.

"The soldier must be fed, and his family provided for, and our home population, white and black, must be supported. The experience of the past and the necessities of the present give serious and solemn warning as to the future. Let not our armies, which have hitherto, by the blessing of God, proved invincible, be conquered or disbanded by the want of subsistence in their camps, or be demoralised by the presence of famine in their homes. These results can and will be prevented if the planting community realise their heavy responsibility, and discharge their full duty to the country."

Female Sufferings from Want.

A Georgia paper gives the following details of a scene in that city of which we have before had intimations, but no detailed account. It says:—

"On yesterday a scene occurred in our streets which moved the sympathies of our soul. A number of ladies—perhaps a dozen—composed of the wives and daughters of soldiers' families, who represented themselves and their families to have been deprived of anything to eat for the last few days, save a small portion of corn bread, were seen perambulating our streets until they came up to a provision store on Whitehall-street. They all entered it, being preceded by a tall lady, on whose countenance rested care and determination. She asked the merchant the price of bacon. He replied, stating that it was 1 dol. 10c. per lb. She remonstrated with him as to the impossibility of females in their condition paying such prices for this necessary of life. He remained inexorable in his demand, the tall lady proceeded to draw from her bosom a long navy repeater, and at the same time ordered the others in the crowd to help themselves to what they liked, which they did accordingly, giving preference to the bacon, until they had taken, as we learn, something like two hundred dollars. They went out, and on being questioned by some gentlemen as to what they meant, they related their suffering condition, of which we have already spoken.

"Seeing what was going on, and feeling a deep sympathy for these ladies, a number of gentlemen of very moderate means, who themselves have families to support, set to work to raise a subscription in their behalf. In a short time they raised a small sum, and appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wm. C. Supple, T. Brown, and J. H. Patillo, to superintend its distribution."

The *Richmond Sentinel*, in its issue of April 15th, uses this language:—"There surely can be found in every county a committee of discreet men, who will undertake, for the sake of their country and our noble soldiers, the task of collecting these scattered supplies. To a man who has a heart it will be a labour of love, as indeed it is one of honour. But remember, fellow-citizens, what is done should be done quickly. Don't let half a campaign be lost in inaction! Send forward meat for the soldiers, and send forward provender for the cavalry and artillery, with as little delay as possible. Let us support the movements of the army in the field by all the generous energy of a whole-souled, patriotic, and liberal people, and we will knock Lincoln's hopes of subjugation about his ears in a manner that will swiftly confound him!"

Disgraceful Conduct of Confederate Generals.

The same correspondent gives an instance of the way in which the Confederate generals treat the class of offences when committed by women with which General Butler had to deal in New Orleans. The following, he says, was the order issued by General Bute, who has his headquarters at Chattanooga:—

Mrs. Blanchett, residing in Marion county, Tennessee, whose husband, H. G. Blanchett, voluntarily accompanied the Federal army in the retreat from said county, herself guilty of practices disloyal to the Confederate Government, is hereby ordered, in accordance with intimations received from the headquarters of the army of Tennessee, to leave the Confederate lines within ten days after the receipt of this order, and not to return on pain of being considered an alien enemy.

In consequence of this Mrs. Blanchett had to leave her home, and being unable to procure carriage or transport, walked ninety miles into Nashville, carrying an infant in her arms, and leaving four other children behind her. If the "Beast Butler" had been guilty of anything of this sort, columns of epithets would have been indited for his benefit. Then here is an account of the style of treatment to which the inhabitants are exposed in the Border States along the line of the Confederate march. The incident related in the following letter occurred during Humphrey Marshall's recent raid into Kentucky:—

"Gray-Hawk, Jackson Co., Ky., April 13, 1863.

"Dear Sir,—This leaves me lower down in spirits than I have ever been since I had a family. Some ten days ago Cluke, with some 500 men came in through by Proctor, Owsley Co., taking all the horses they could get; came on to my house and took a mule from me; ate and destroyed all the corn I had; pastured my wheat, and committed other depredations. On Tuesday, the 7th of this month, Humphrey Marshall's men, with the guerilla band from Breathitt County, commenced coming into our county by Proctor, taking horses, cattle, and everything they could get hold of; came on to Booneville, burnt the gaol, destroyed the records in the clerk's offices, cut the books up and scattered them through the streets; came to my house, took every horse and mule I had—numbering thirteen—headed by Jack May, Jerry South's son, Wm. P. Lacy, James Hurd, and Robert Allen. They got after my two eldest sons, up the branch from my house, and shot most of their ammunition at them. Lacy then charged upon my eldest son with his musket in hand, cursing him—swore he would hang him. My son drew his pistol, shot Lacy threw the arm, and into his canteen, Lacy through up his hand, hallooed out, "Don't." My son fired again, took Lacy under the ear, and dropped him off his horse dead. The boys then broke, the musket balls cutting all round them, ran down a steep cliff, that their horses could not charge down, and made their escape into the woods. The rebels then set fire to my house, burned everything I had, leaving my wife and children with nothing but the clothes they had on. My wife got down on her knees to them, and offered them 1,000 dols. in cash not to burn her house. They would not hear her. She then tried to get her things out of the house. They kept her off with their muskets. Some few things, however, which she did get out were taken from her by the rebels, consisting principally of 33 bed blankets. The balance all went to the flames. I was in Jackson County at the time, and am still here. My wife is in a school-house, below where my house stood, with my three youngest children, my two boys being hid out in the mountains, with nothing to eat, wear, or sleep on, except what the neighbours can furnish them. Neither of us can get to see the other, as the rebels are still passing. Mine, I understand, was the seventeenth house they have burned on the route up as far as my place. I understand they burned Clarke's saltworks, and also General Theophilus T. Garrard's house. How true this is I do not know. The damage done so far up as my house is certainly true. My son came to me last night, and gave me all the particulars."

The Death of the Confederate Major Pelham.

The Southern correspondent of the *Times* writes from Richmond:—In my recent letter of the 17th, when describing the lamented death of Major Pelham, I stated that General Stuart, at the head of 2,000 of his cavalry, had attacked and driven back a body of 3,000 Federal horsemen. It appears that the true narrative of the incidents of the 17th is something like the following:—Full and accurate information of the intended raid of the Federal cavalry had reached General Fitzhugh Lee, but in the deep and miry slime of the roads he gave little heed to the truth of the report. It happened that General Stuart was at Culpepper Court-house, attending a court-martial. With him went also Major Pelham, neither of them expecting any collision with the enemy. Upon the morning of the 17th it was reported that a large body of Federal cavalry, variously estimated at from 6,000 to 8,000 men, were rapidly advancing from Kelly's Ford. To oppose them there was nothing but the brigade of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, numbering at this moment about 800 men, but likely to be stronger hereafter. Two of the Federal regiments were dismounted and thrown out as sharpshooters, and against these dismounted men the Confederates thrice gallantly attempted to charge, but were unable to get at them by reason of the inaccessibility of their position. Just as the third charge was imminent, Major Pelham, who had borrowed a horse and was on the field as a volunteer, rode a little forward, and, having been forbidden by General Stuart to join (as he eagerly desired) in the charge, cheered the 3rd Virginia regiment forward with voice and hand. "There they are, boys; there! Give it 'em! Forward, forward!" These were his last words. He never spoke again. A shell, discharged at the regiment, burst above him, and extinguished one of the purest and bravest spirits which have yet been yielded up in this desolating war. The charge was delivered without effect; but immediately afterwards, to the astonishment of their opponents, the Federals began to retreat. It is believed that intelligence of the movement of a large body of infantry, designed by General R. E. Lee to cut off the Federals from the Rappahannock, had suddenly reached them.

Federal Victories.

The special correspondent of a contemporary, writing from New York, states that the news from the South-West, if containing nothing decisive, is still good enough to diffuse general satisfaction. The passage of the river in front of Vicksburg has been forced by a large portion of Porter's fleet with all but impunity. Eight gunboats, all of which are iron-clad except one, accompanied by three transports, ran the gauntlet of the batteries on the night of the 16th April. One of the transports was set on fire and abandoned, and another was disabled, but got through, and one man was killed and two wounded, but this was the whole extent of the damage sustained. The Confederate batteries at Warrenton, a few miles lower down, were engaged on the following morning, and destroyed, and as the river is now held by a force sufficient to keep it, and patrol it thoroughly, I presume we may fairly conclude that the operation of "cutting the Confederacy in two," so much dreaded by the South, has been accomplished. Simultaneously with this movement General Steele made a dash into the district round Greensville, 170 miles above Vicksburg, on the left bank of the river, from which the garrison has drawn a large portion of its supplies, with thirty-five hundred infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries. He drove before him a large force of guerillas, and then destroyed or brought off with him all provisions or forage that did not appear necessary for the support of the inhabitants. Under the system of Impressment now pursued by the Confederates, this is the only means of cutting off their supplies. If the Federals leave the corn or bacon untouched, out of regard for the unfortunate inhabitants, the next party of Confederates that makes its appearance confiscates them for the benefit of their own commissariat. The result of Steele's raid has been the seizure of 1,000 mules, horses, and cattle, 1,000 negroes, and an enormous quantity of sugar and bacon.

American Slavery and the French Protestants.

The French Protestant clergy to the number of 750 recently addressed a letter to their English brethren on the subject of the war in America. They urged that the success of the cause represented by the Confederate States "would put back the progress of Christian civilisation and of humanity a whole century;" and called upon the ministers and pastors of all denominations in England to take the lead in calling forth "a great and peaceful manifestation of sympathy for the coloured race so long oppressed and despised by Christian nations." The following reply was adopted by a conference of ministers held in London, and presided over by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A.:—"Dear brethren,—We, whose names are undersigned, share in your views, rejoice in your zeal, and are thankful for your exhortations. It is honourable to France, and to French Protestantism, that you so heartily wish the destruction of the slave system, which makes 4,000,000 of negroes wretched, which debases their masters, which has been a vast calamity to a great Protestant nation, and which dishonours Christ, by whose professed servants it is upheld. Like yourselves, we feel a deep compassion for the slaves, who are a part of the human family; we wish by all means in our power to discourage those who are seeking to found an empire on their degradation; and we wish success to all just and humane measures for their deliverance. With these sentiments we beg to assure you that, following where you have so nobly taken the lead, we shall do what we can to accomplish those benevolent objects to which you invite our attention. Accept our fraternal wishes that you may enjoy the favour and blessings of God through Jesus Christ our Lord." We are informed that upwards of 1,500 ministerial signatures to the reply have been received by the London and Manchester Emancipation Societies, and that large numbers continue to be received every day. The signatures include many clergymen of the churches of England and Scotland, and Nonconformist ministers of every denomination.

The "special correspondent" of a morning contemporary, writing from New York, speaks in the most despairing manner of the Federal strength, and states that everywhere the Confederates are in the highest health and confidence, and the very United States capital is in such danger as to threaten the North with a graver humiliation than the ill-fortune of war has yet inflicted; and that even Baltimore is not considered safe, and that new raids of the Confederates into Maryland and Pennsylvania are openly meditated as soon as the spongy roads shall have have hardened sufficiently under the rays of the spring and early summer sun to permit the passage of horse and artillery.

Strength of the Federal Army.—The Real and the Ideal.

The same correspondent says that the Northern people begin to be puzzled to account for this uniform failure of all the greatest schemes of their Government. They know, and have long deplored, that there are little brains at Washington. They admit that attorneys do not always make good generals; that General Halleck and Mr. Stanton are the two greatest failures of the North—far greater than Mr. Lincoln himself—and that a miserable peculation and corruption everywhere prevail; but they have never doubted, amid all their discouragements, that they have a large army, only requiring to be well led to be moderately successful. But even this foundation of hope for the future has failed them in their present need. They were assured three months ago that they had armies in the field amounting to 1,000,000 men. They were told only last week that their legions were at least 700,000 strong, and they know that pay is due and rations are drawn for that number. With the spirit of a people who can calculate, if they can do anything, they have taken to adding up numbers, and are asking one another "Where are our legions?" It is a simple sum in elementary arithmetic, and the results show roguery or robbery somewhere, or, if not these, the concealment of truths that ought to be known to every citizen if the Government fairly did its duty. General Hunter, charged with the land attack upon Charleston, was unable to co-operate with Admiral Dupont, because he had less than 14,000—some accounts say less than 12,000—men, negroes included, under his command, and because the Government at Washington, though urgently appealed to for reinforcements, was unable to spare him a single battalion to aid in a victory on which, above all others, it had set its heart. General Banks is in an equally deplorable condition. He has not above 18,000 men to depend upon for the safety of Louisiana, and appeals in vain for help to General Halleck and Mr. Stanton. They have no men to spare, and he must do the best he can with the demoralised and insufficient force at his disposal. General Foster in North Carolina—whose surrender, according to the latest accounts, is a question of a few hours—has been sacrificed either by the neglect or inability of the War Department to send him the men he needed. General Rosencrans requires double his actual force to maintain himself successfully in Tennessee, but cannot persuade the Government to send him so much as a brigade, because it has no brigade to spare. Where, then, are the armies of the Republic? Are the great majority of the 700,000 retained for the defence of Washington, or for the useless invasion of Virginia by the line of the Rappahannock? or are these 700,000 a merely imaginary host? There are computed on good authority to be no more than 60,000 men in and about Washington, charged with the defence of the capital and the person of the President, and from 80,000 to 100,000 under Hooker seeking in vain for an opportunity to march through the tenacious mud of the Old Dominion, towards that much-coveted city of Richmond, which neither he nor his army will ever reach by the road which Burnside failed to travel, and which M'Clellan was disinclined to attempt. If these figures be correct the Federal army must either amount to a force far inferior to its roll upon the books of the War-office, the Treasury, and the Commissariat, or it must be scattered in small driblets over the Border States, or be retained for garrison duty in the Northern and Western cities to overawe and keep down the discontented "Copperheads." Which of the two solutions is correct? The most probable is that the Government has no such army as it pretends to have, and that the rank and file do not exceed 300,000, or at most 400,000 men; that desertions have been more frequent, more systematic, and more numerous than is publicly known; and that sickness prevails to a far greater extent than the Government has cared to divulge.

The Assumed Rupture with England.

The New York papers state that the case of the Peterhoff was not deemed of importance in that city until the facts were set forth in the English newspapers. She was represented here as an ordinary blockade runner, legally captured in an attempt to force her way into Charleston. Not a word was said of her being bound to the neutral port of Matamoras. Now, that the real facts have come to light, there is a general impression that Mr. Seward will not risk a diplomatic or any other rupture with Great Britain on account of that vessel, but that she will be given up, together with the mails, unopened, that were found on board. (Our readers will be aware that a recent telegram has announced the fact of this being done.) The real grievance, says a correspondent, on which Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward rely for exciting the necessary amount of hostile feeling against England is the construction in British ports of such vessels as the Alabama and the Florida, and the probability that, unless they assume a sufficiently threatening attitude, the Confederate Loan of three millions sterling will be expended in the same way, in the same places, and for the same purpose. The idea of issuing letters of marque to the adventurers of New York and other cities for the purpose of capturing these daring cruisers seems to have been abandoned, not only on account of the danger of provoking the principal maritime nations of Europe into a war against the United States, but, perhaps, because they have discovered that letters of marque are only issued against *foreign* enemies, and that, in taking this step the Federal Government would virtually recognise the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and could not afterwards make it a grievance against other nations if they imitated the example.

Confederate Confidence in the Federal Union.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill making it penal to buy, sell, circulate, or receive any note, bill, or draft of the United States. It has long been known that the Secessionists have much stronger confidence in the solvency and integrity of the United States Government than of their boasted Confederacy. This has been evidenced by their distrust of Confederate notes and their anxiety to get hold of United States "greenbacks." There has been no time since the war began when United States legal tender notes were not current in Richmond, or anywhere in the South, at a premium over the Confederate currency. Proof of this remarkable financial phenomenon is patent in the action of the Georgia Legislature. Notwithstanding the universal avowal of the Secessionists that the old "government" is broken to pieces; that it is everlastingly impoverished by the secession of the South; that the war debt is already so stupendous as to bankrupt it everlastingly—notwithstanding all this, announced by authority and professedly believed by all rebels, the eagerness to get hold of United States' currency is so great as to be a scandal and a dangerous political evil, that needs the stringency of penal law to prohibit it in the State of Georgia. Candid minds can draw but one inference, and that a damaging one to the pretensions of the Confederacy. It is sufficient to mark the striking contrast between public opinion North and South, on the hopefulness of the two Governments, to note the fact that no law is needed here to prevent the receiving and paying out of Confederate notes. If there were a penalty suggested for one who should be desirous of establishing a value in Confederate bills, it would doubtless be that he should be sent to the madhouse.—*New York Times.*

President Lincoln's Proclamation declared a Nullity.

The *Times'* correspondent remarks that Mr. Horace Greeley's fall from grace in the matter of the perpetuity and efficacy of the President's proclamation of emancipation has brought upon him the distrust and the reproaches, if not the enmity, of some of his fellow-labourers in the cause. A meeting to condemn and disavow his interpretation of the document, and especially his assertion that if the Union were restored the Southern Slave-holding States could legally re-enslave the negroes whom Mr. Lincoln's proclamation set free, was held at Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's church, under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Cheever. The speakers were not very successful in their demolition of Mr. Greeley's logic and law, both of which have found an unexpected supporter in the Hon. R. H. Dana, Attorney-General of the State of Massachusetts, and, as the *Tribune* truly says, "one of the earliest, ablest, and firmest anti-slavery men" of that State. That gentleman, doubtless, in order to help the Government out of the dilemma into which it thrust itself by the proclamation, and to gain back for it some portion of the Democratic and Conservative support which it has lost, declared in a speech at Providence, Rhode Island, "That if any man feared or hoped that the proclamation did, as matter of law, by its own force, alter the legal *status* of one slave in America on the 1st of January last, he built his fears or hopes on the sand. It was a military act, and not the decree of a legislator. It has no legal force on the *status* of the slave. What is done by the strong arm is done; what the arm of force does not do is not done." This was Mr. Greeley's assertion in terser and more authoritative language than he employed; but no reply was made at the meeting, which was otherwise only remarkable for the singularly awkward admissions of one of the speakers.

A Mr. Gilbert, who is described as a leading member of the Church of the Puritans, declared that "the captive bird should be liberated, in order that it might fly off to its native air," or, in other words, that the slaves, when emancipated, should be sent back to Africa, which is Mr. Lincoln's favourite scheme for settling the difficulty. The other admission was still more significant of the designs of the party in power—the real enemies of the freedom of the American people. It was to the effect "that the national debt incurred by the war would create a consolidated Government and sweep away the old doctrine of State rights." This gentleman went a little too fast. The debt threatens to be the instrument of disintegration rather than of consolidation. Already the subject of repudiation is openly discussed. It is declared by leading lawyers of the Democratic party that the debt was illegally contracted, and that the West and North-West are beginning to murmur that, whoever may be found to pay it, they will not. But the speaker was too much in love with a despotism to look the facts of liberty fairly in the face. He was too warmly attached to the idea of a centralised Government, powerful enough to dominate the world, to tolerate the existing constitution of the States. He concluded his speech by declaring, "that he would rejoice to see the day of consolidation. When that period arrived the Government would be able to maintain a million of armed men, and might then say, 'Come on, France! Come on, England! Come on, Copperheads!'" Such is American Puritanism and Abolitionism, and such are its ideas of Republican liberty! A huge debt! An immense standing army! Defiance to the world! Denial of the right of free discussion to its own citizens, and deportation of the negro race! And yet these people pretend that in combating the South they are fighting in behalf of the great cause of human liberty and progress, and feel aggrived when the English people withhold their sympathy!

Negroes in the Land of Emancipation.

An excitement of the liveliest character has transpired, caused by an attack upon Alexander Augusta, a negro major in the service of the United States. He was first observed in a car at the President-street depôt, *en route* north, being dressed in full uniform. There naturally was a great commotion to look upon the first negro officer that passed through our city. A police-officer, finding that trouble would ensue if the negro did not remove his straps, advised him to obtain another seat and hide his rank. He instantly replied, "By ——, I do not claim anything but what my rank and position entitle me to." In a moment afterwards a rush was made for him, and his shoulder straps cut off. At one time it was thought that he would have been killed, so excited was the crowd. A guard of soldiers then on duty at the depôt were compelled to go to the assistance of Augusta, and ordered the crowd to fall back, which order was complied with, but not without great reluctance. The soldiers, finding that if he remained in the car he would be killed, conducted him to the office of Colonel Fish. On the way thither a crowd of several hundred persons followed them, and when near Fayette-street a young man rushed upon Augusta and struck him. The young man, who proved to be Charles Hancock, late conductor on the City Railway, was arrested and locked up in the central police station-house to await the action of Colonel Fish. Augusta was kept in the office till near one o'clock, when he was taken to the depôt, an officer and a large number of Government detectives accompanying him. On the corner of Pratt-street and Central Market-place a young man, named James Dunn, sprang at the negro, and dealt him a powerful blow on the face, causing a copious flow of blood. Augusta, fearing that he would be killed, started to ran into a house near by, but a lady who was standing in the doorway slammed the door to, and refused to let him enter the house. The large crowd which had been following him now began to cry out, "Kill him!" "Hang him!" and it was only by the officers displaying their revolvers that the crowd could be prevented from doing further violence to the unfortunate negro. Dunn was arrested. After the above demonstration Augusta reached the depot, and without further molestation departed north.

Federal Success on the Mississippi.

On the Mississippi success attends the Federal arms. The latest achievement reported is the capture of Grand Gulf, from which the Confederates had been driven. Before abandoning the place they blew up their ammunition and spiked their guns.

Attacks on English Vessels by Federal Cruisers.

A Havanna letter, dated May 3, received by the American steamer New York, states:

"The English steamer Dream, which left here on Thursday, the 30th ultimo, for Matamoras, came back on the following morning, having been chased a few leagues from the shore by another schooner, which, it is said, carried the United States' flag.

"Since then the Spanish steamer Lezo met about four miles from the coast the American vessel in question, and sent a boat with an officer to examine its papers. The vessel proved to be the Annie, Commander Williams, fitted out apparently by the United States' Government for war purposes, and, as was stated by its commander, to be commissioned to cruise from Tortuquilla to Cape San Antonio, at the western extremity of Cuba. The Annie was overhauled by another Spanish war steamer, the Neptuno. The captain of the Dream stated to the captain of the Lezo that in the chase by the American vessel several balls and other projectiles were fired at his vessel, one of which latter burst over the schooner, making a hole in the sail and injuring the deck. The English captain and his crew have signed a protest, affirming that the above occurrence took place within a mile and a half of the coast. The commander of the Annie affirms the contrary.

"Another English schooner had also sought refuge in the Harbour of Banes, which, like the Dream, was on her voyage to Matamoras, and was afraid to continue it lest she should be taken. Two war steamers had been seen in the vicinity of that port, carrying the French flag and the American pennant. Three Spanish war steamers, the Lezo, Neptuno, and Lealtad, which, on receiving notice of the above-named events, had proceeded toward the coast, are on the look-out all along the seashore, and in constant communication.

"The Corsica, which has taken the place of the British Queen, arrived here safely on the 1st inst., having made the voyage between New York, Nassau, and Hanover, in six days. She brought out freight and forty passengers for here. This is her first voyage out. The day of departure for her return voyage for Nassau and New York will be on the 9th.

"The Confederate steamer Neptuno arrived likewise at this port on the 1st inst. from Mobile with a cargo of cotton.

"The Corsica brought news from Nassau to the 25th inst. The Confederate steamers Calypso and Antonica had arrived here with cargoes of cotton from Charleston. The steamer Ella and Annie had left the same place for St. John, N.B., with an assorted cargo.

"The English war steamer Landrail anchored in the port of Trinidad on the 29th ult., and two other English vessels of the West India fleet were seen at no great distance from the shore—the Ariadne and the Rosario."

Deputation to the American Minister.

On Saturday evening a deputation of trades' unionists attended at the residence of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, in Portland-place, for the purpose of placing in the hands of his excellency an address to President Lincoln, adopted at the late Trades Union Emancipation meeting at St. James's-hall, over which Mr John Bright, M.P., presided. The deputation was accompanied by Mr. Bright, M.P., and E. S. Beesley, Esq., Professor of Political Economy at University College.

Mr. Bright, M.P., having introduced the deputation to Mr. Adams, said—The deputation I have the honour of introducing to you is one appointed at a meeting of trades' unionists held in St. James's-hall, on the 26th of April last, over which I had the honour and pleasure to preside, for the purpose of expressing their abhorrence of the American institution of slavery, their disapprobation of the rebellion of the Southern States of that country, their sympathy with the North in its efforts to put down that rebellion, and their admiration of the general policy—more particularly that relating to slavery—pursued by President Lincoln, to whom they had adopted an address of sympathy and congratulation, which they now desire to place in the hands of your excellency for transmission to Mr. Lincoln. The Trades' Unions are not political bodies; they are bodies of operatives united together to promote and defend their social interests, and I believe this is the first occasion on which they have come out as a united body to publicly express an opinion on a political question; and it therefore proves how deep an interest they must have felt in it (hear). I think it is a pity that these important bodies of working men do not more frequently interest themselves about great public questions, which I believe they might do with great advantage to the public and profit to themselves (hear).

Mr. Cremer (joiner, and secretary to the meeting) then read the address, which assured President Lincoln that the sympathy of the great bulk of the working men of England was with the North, and expressed the hope that his efforts to put down the rebellion of the Southern slaveholders would be crowned with success.

Mr. Potter (joiner, and manager of the *Beehive*, Trades' newspaper) and other members of the deputation having spoken,

Professor Beesley, acknowledging the relations between this country and the United States, thought if war did ensue it would be the result of misunderstanding. He had no doubt our Government was fully alive to its responsibility on this point. It had been feared that the pressure put upon our Government by the Southern sympathisers in high quarters would force them into war. Judging from the past conduct of the Government with reference to American affairs, he did not think they were likely to be so influenced.

Mr. Adams, in reply, said: I accept the duty you lay upon me with great pleasure, the more so as you have taken advantage of the occasion to speak on the question of war (cheers). I agree generally with your views on the subject. But with two nations of the same race, of the same high spirit, both feeling a natural pride in their superiority on the ocean, I think it almost impossible, under existing circumstances, to prevent some things springing up that might occasion a collision. I therefore concur with you, gentlemen, as to the necessity for great forbearance being exhibited by both countries and Governments in criticising the actions of each other. I trust that in spite of all that has occurred, there is in the Government of each country a sufficient sense of responsibility to induce them to maintain friendly relations with each other. There must naturally be a feeling of pride—of fear lest one nation should appear to refrain from properly resenting what it might deem to be an offence from the other; and in this feeling lies the great danger. I feel confident, however, that if the two peoples and the two Governments would speak together in the same frank and unreserved tones as you have spoken to me this evening, all fear of any collision would be at an end (cheers). I can assure you that, notwithstanding the speeches of some of my countrymen—notwithstanding the writings in some of the American journals, there is no nation under the sun for which Americans entertain a greater regard than England; and if the real sentiments of the people of each country can be clearly established to each other, I shall have no fear of their coming into collision (hear). I believe, gentlemen, you have taken the right course to produce this desirable understanding, and I undertake with great pleasure the duty of transmitting your address to President Lincoln (cheers).

The deputation having thanked Mr. Adams for his courteous reception, and Mr. Bright for his kindness in attending, then retired.

Free Labour for the Negroes.

The *Commonwealth*, a Boston paper, contains the following letter under date New Orleans, March 31:—"A former resident of New Jersey, but during the past several years a resident of New Orleans, has been 'converted from the error of his ways' by a thorough trial of free coloured labour in raising cotton and sugar. As there were a great number of plantations unoccupied, and believing there was money to be made on the above-named articles at the enhanced price for which they are now selling, even if the negroes would not do but one half of the work they formerly did, as he believed would be the case, he accordingly leased several plantations up the Mississippi, and, after stocking them, placed the negroes on them under the following rules:—

1. We agree to work on this plantation for one year, and to do such a day's work as was done in former years. 2. We will obey the manager in all things, and assist him to enforce these rules against all offenders. 3. Lost time will be deducted. Lazy work will cause a deduction of wages. Tasks will be given when possible. 4. We will go to work at daylight, and will work until dark, taking the usual number of hours for meals. For being too late at getting out, ten minutes after the last tap of the bell, a fine of ten cents. Habitual laziness, stealing, quarrelling, or breaking any other rule, expulsion from the place, with loss of all back wages to the hospital fund. All fines go to this fund. 5. All hands will be in their cabins at the last tap of the bell, and remain there till the first bell in the morning, under a fine of ten cents for each offence. 6. The wages are one dollar per month for women and boys, two dollars for field hands, and three dollars for mechanics—or one-twentieth of the crop, with clothing and rations usually furnished. 7. Each hand will be responsible for loss or damage to stock, tools, or other property. Striking a mule on the head, a fine of 25 cents. The hand who takes his mule through the season in the best order will be entitled to twenty-five dollars; the second best, fifteen dollars; the third best, ten dollars; and three prizes of five dollars each. 8. Each family will be allowed half an acre for a garden. 9. No liquor will be bought or sold on the place by any one, under a fine of one dollar for the first offence. Liquor will be kept in the hospital, and sold for the general fund. 10. No one will leave the place without a written pass. 11. We will appear in clean clothes on every Sunday morning—fine, ten cents. 12. All disputes among ourselves will be brought before the manager, whose decision we will abide by. 13. During grinding we will make our usual watch, being entitled to ten cents each night, and fifty cents for each Sunday's work. 14. If over five hogsheads of sugar are raised to each hand, the proprietor will divide five dollars for each hogshead over that number. The hand who has the greatest number of credit marks and the fewest number of bad marks will be entitled to the highest prize (twenty-five dollars), with five prizes of twelve dollars each, twenty of ten dollars, and the balance will be divided equally among the hands.

Office of the Superintendent of Negro Labour,
New Orleans, La., March 9, 1863.

Sir,—By authority of the General Commanding, I will visit the plantations under your charge as frequently as possible. I will take good care, so long as you observe your part of the contract, that the negroes shall render faithful obedience and labour during the year. They will not be allowed to leave the place or hire to others.

If they violate their agreement, I will place them on Government works, without pay, or subject them to some other salutary punishment. I highly approve the above rules, and being personally familiar with your practical success in working a large number of hands, I am led to believe that you will certainly be able to maintain order and secure faithful labour with but little interference of the military authorities.

Be assured, however, that justice to the blacks as well as to the employer will lead me to use strong measures to enforce labour as also to protect the labourers.—Very respectfully yours,

GEO. H. HANKS, Lieutenant,
and General Superintendent of Negro Labour.

Up to the present time he has found the negroes doing more work by one-third than they ever did before under the lash of the overseer. I find the testimony of all the overseers corresponding with his statement, and he now thinks it the duty of the South to accept the President's proclamation, not only from principle, but policy, which he is thoroughly convinced it would be. The plan of working the negroes has become so popular among the planters that he is continually called upon by planters who desire a copy of his rules to work their slaves under. As this is a proof against the old and long held argument that free labour could not exist in the Southern States, it deserves more than passing interest, and shows the South that while slavery is doomed for ever, this does not necessarily ruin the Southern States.

Dastardly Conduct of a General Officer.

The Federal army has lost one officer, and ought to lose another by a recent unhappy occurrence in the camp near Suffolk. General Michael Corcoran, once keeper of a "groggery" in this city, and who first made for himself a military reputation when a lieutenant of militia by an act of disobedience to the commands of his superior officer, for which he was tried before a court-martial, has proved that he is as unfit to be a general as he was to be a lieutenant. He has cruelly murdered a subordinate officer for the performance of his duty, and, if he be not tried for the capital offence and dismissed from the army, whether he be found guilty of murder, or of the minor crime of manslaughter, a bad example will be set to the whole army, and the Federal Government will deserve to lose any battle in which such a man as he is shall lead either an army or a division. General Corcoran, who, perhaps, imagines that he must be a very great man as well as a very great warrior, inasmuch as New York recently gave him a public reception as brilliant as it gave to the Prince of Wales, was walking near the lines of the army when he was challenged for the password by Colonel Kimball of the Hawkins Zouaves, the officer on duty, and who had newly arrived with his company, and did not know the person of the General. He answered abruptly, "I am General Corcoran," as if that was sufficient. Colonel Kimball replied that anybody might call himself General Corcoran, and again demanded the countersign. Corcoran attempted, in contravention of all military duty and propriety, to pass on; and when Colonel Kimball held up his hand or drew his sword to prevent him the General discharged a revolver and shot the unfortunate officer dead upon the spot. How can the Federal Government hope for success against a strong and well-disciplined enemy when it intrusts its legions to men like this? The press has scarcely taken any notice of this occurrence; but if the circumstances as stated be true it is as clear a case of murder as ever was perpetrated.

ICE.—This rare natural product of Buenos Ayres was seen in Barracas, half an inch in thickness, on Sunday morning.

OPERA.—It will be seen by advertisement that the "Ballo in Maschera" will be given on Thursday evening at Colon.

ALABAMA.—This famous corsair is said to have been captured (we don't believe it) by the Federal war-steamer Mohican. The latter vessel, which is as heavily armed, though unequal in speed, met the mail steamer Paraná last May near Bahia: her decks were crowded, and everything ready for action, and the Southampton passengers were slightly alarmed, having recollection of the San Jacinto.

BARRACAS RIOTERS.—We regret to be unable to inform our readers that punishment has been inflicted on the fashionable ruffians, who made the recent sacrilegious disturbance at Barracas church. It is to be hoped they did not escape penance, on account of their *respectability*

UNPLEASANT OCCURRENCE.—The guard at the Captain of the Port's door who assailed the German and stabbed the captain's horse, feels very indignant that the horses to the tramway coach go at full speed before him, in direct violation of the rule. The other day it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be persuaded from stabbing the coach and walking off driver, conductor, passengers, and horses, but a wide-awake vigilante told him that at the back of the coach there was a screw which had been invented in the town of Troy, on the Hudson River, for the sole purpose of squeezing rude unmannerly soldiers into succotash for the passengers. The sentry has kept quiet ever since.

MARRIED.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev. James Smith, Mr. John Salmond to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr John Shaw of this city.

On 'Change.

July 13th.

Ounces opened at 11 1\|2 o'clock, at 457 1\|2 and went up to 458, at which price a few were sold. They fell suddenly back to 457, and held at that figure till the closing of the Bolsa.

Cash sales, 1429

With the exception of two sales for a thousand ounces each, the time transactions were insignificant and seemed to have been done by the brokers more for the purpose of show than anything else. Business could not be duller than to-day. For produce there were neither buyers nor sellers, as merchants await the steamer's news expected to-morrow. The only people who seem to have anything at all to do were the bill discounters, who seem as busy as ever. Flores comes in for a large share of abuse, as people say if it had not been for him, although there might be nothing doing here, there would be always something going on up the rivers

Things are looking so dull at the Bolsa that cotton-growing and sheep-farming are again becoming favourite themes. There is apparently a predilection for the former, and it is more than probable some half dozen of our leading ounce brokers will before the sowing season is over make their hegira for that most popular of abodes called La Paz, Entre Rios, where already so many of our friends have gone. Mr. Rom's cotton samples are now as often inspected as the figures on the black board of the Bolsa. This looks well, as it is more than probable if one broker is any way successful in his cotton speculations the liquidation room will become deserted.

The sales of ounces on time were as follows:—

For Tuesday,	400 at	457
Wednesday,	1800	457 1|2
do	550	457
Saturday	100	457
do	500	457 1|2
do	200	457
do	1150	457 1|2
do	800	457
do	100	456 1|2
July 31st	750	456
do	200	456 1|2
do	100	456
do	100	459 1|2
Aug. 15th	550	452 1|2

In produce, as we before mentioned, there is a regular stagnation, as people will not buy until they know the news by the packet. The only sales of importance to-day was 2000 ar of good mestiza wool, at 95, and 1000 salt hides at 37 1\|2 rls. We notice the following sales since Friday evening—

250 Rosario hides	38 rls
6 bales E R horse hair	32 rls
100 ar horse hair South	120
200 doz of sheep skins, at prices varying from 80 to	120
500 ox hides dry	122
1400 ar wool	87
5000 quintals of jerked beef, from Paysandu, at 14 rls on board	
35 pipes grease, mares	80 dols
150 fanegas wheat	120
80 do maize	68
1400 fanegas wheat, ex Colombo, said to be sold at	125 dols

STOCK

3000 Head of horned cattle, at	75
1000 capones North	48

ESTANCIAS.

6 square leagues of land, on the banks of the Uruguay, between Concepcion and Concordia, offered cheap for cash

FREIGHTS.

The Italian barque Fisson has been placed on the berth to load for Antwerp.

From Montevideo we learn that no sales of any importance have been effected, and that a good deal of wheat and flour is shipped to Rio.

Custom House Despatch.

10th.

DRY GOODS.

Alcorta 69 1\|2 suelas salteñas
Bemberg 2 boxes linen handkerchiefs, 5 do silk neck-ties.
Bates 1 do pilot cloth, 4 do sackcloth
Best Bros. 1 do coarse stockings
Carlisle 6 do coarse linen
Duguid 4 do cotton
Keen 3 do tela de poncho vicuña
Lumb 2 do capes
Mendez 1260 salteñas
Parlane 2 bales striped cotton
Isaac 1 box of stockings
Milligan 3 do stuff for gowns

TRIMMINGS,

11th.

Bacques 1 box of etiquettes and caps for bottles
Viel 1 box of combs
Pedarrieu 22 boxes of coloured paper
Hillibir 3 do fine sand, false watch-guards
Hooder 2 boxes whips, stirrups, &c
Paul Potè 1 do silk cues
Arizabalo 3 tin cases for clothes, hide trunks for embroidering, crochet needles, ivory buttons
Bieger 1 do cologne water
Pasman 1 do silk hatbands
Coqueteaux 1 do envelopes, marking ink
Bates Stokes 1 do saddles
Martinez Son 1 do harness

MARITIME NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

12

Spanish zumach from Matanza to Zumaran

13

In sight, a ship

ARRIVALS COASTWISE.

11th.

Bacque 20 boxes oil in tins
De fino 100 rolls of cheese
Mars 1 tin of oil.
Bieber 12 bags of table salt, 20 do do
Barber & Co, 6 bales of candle wick
Piaggio 16 barrels of wine
Getting 1 box of liquors

San Nicolas, schooner Bella Rosa, to Nunez, to Riglos, 220 bags of flour, to Soler, 473 cow hides, 29 calf do, 76 sheepskins, 2 bales of hair, 2 do feathers, 20 barrels tallow, to Madero 335 cow hides.

Santa Fé schooner Joven Catalina, to V. Rosa & Co, 130 bags of mani, 300 fanegas maiz, 34 horse hides, to B. Iturraspe 512 bags mani, 413 cow hides, 20 do Raven, 7 dry bits of hide.

Rosario, schooner India Pampa, to 450 fanegas maiz, 100 horse hides

SAILED.

11

Pernambuco, Brazilian barque Paulina

12

Genoa, Italian barque Carlota
Pacific, in ballast, American ship Lady Blessington
Rosario, the Pavón
Montevideo, the Paraguari

13

Uruguay, the Gualeguay.

AUCTIONS

Gowland, Defensa, groceries
Billinghurst, Cangallo, house furniture
Cedoyra, Rivadavia, dry goods
Bonorino, Aduana Nueva, macaroni
Zunini, Piedras, furniture
Bozza, Suipacha, silver ware
Agote, Victoria, furniture
Nazar, Huergo Deposits, mahogany
Ristonini, furniture, Victoria

Almanack.

JULY 14.

St. Bonaventure, bishop.
Sun rises, 7. 5. Sets, 4.55.
Moon rises, 5.54,
Murat assassinated 1793.

Barometer.

30-4 4.

Thermometer.

52,7,

July 13, 1863.

JAEGLI & DIAVET.

An Excellent chance for a Small Family

For SALE, the carpetings, chairs, bureaus, sofas, tables, double bed, mattrasses, new stove and pipe, &c, being all simple modern furniture, now in a small house, centrally located This furniture has been used only six months, and will be sold at two-thirds cost to any person, even who may not desire to rent the house. Address A. B., at this Office

TEATRO COLON.

COMPAÑIA LIRICA ITALIANA

6ª funcion del 1er abono.

Para el Jueves 16 de Julio de 1863.

Se pondrá en escena la gran Opera del maestro VERDI

UN BAILE DE MASCARAS

Por los Sres Mollo y las Señoritas Buil Vitali y los Srs. Lelmi, Bartolini, do Antoni, Chiridini, y Scarabelli.

Este espectaculo será exornado con todo el aparato y decoraciones como fue egecutado en el gran teatro de la Escala de Milan.

A las 8 en punto.

Box.

For garden edgings to be had at Mr. Gowland's quinta. calle del Brazil, near tee "Hueco de los Sauces." j14 6p.

Just Received.

A quantity of salt butter in kegs of 10, 15, 20 lb each, superior condition. Also, Younger's Edinburgh ale on draught.

Urie and Muir.

162 Calle Defensa.

Wanted.

An English or Irish man servant to take care of a child 3 years old. References as to character will be required. Apply calle Cangallo 154. j14 3p.

Legal Notice.

By order of the civil judge of the first instance Don A. B. Gonzalez, the creditors of the estate of the late Luke Cassidy, a British subject, are requested to attend a general meeting, bringing with them their accounts and vouchers on the 31st instant at 1 o'clock p.m in the judge's chambers, for the object of arranging and liquidating all accounts.

Buenos Ayres, July 10th 1863

CHARLES BARRERA.

j. 14 10p.

Pears and Flower Plants.

For sale a large assortment of pear trees received direct from Europe and North America, by the recent owner, who had them so arranged, as he could have fruit of the largest and finest kind, both summer and winter, there being upwards of 50 classes, and all in good condition for transplanting. Also, a select variety of flower plants, consisting of Acacias 20 classes, Jasmines 7 do, Roses 180 do, Eucalyptus, Magnolias, and all classes of European flower-plants, of the best kind to be found in the country. Sina sina also for sale. Apply at the late Mr. James Gibson's quinta, or 27 calle Victoria. j 12 3p.

For Rio Grande

Cargo and Passengers,

The fine fast sailing A 1 British Brig 'Jessie,'

104 tons register, Joseph Tippett, master,

Will be ready to receive cargo on board next week, and offers splendid accommodation to passengers

For further particulars, please apply to her consignees,

Messrs J Best and Brothers,
or to
Henry J Powell and Co,
Ship brokers,
No 54 Calle, 25 de Mayo.

Mr Thomas Crow,

If still in Buenos Ayres, is requested to call at the VICTORIA HOTEL, on business of importance. If this meets the eye of any of his friends, they will please tell him so

REALY AND RELIABLE REMEDY



Holloway's Ointment

Bad Legs, Piles and Fistulas

The cures which this Ointment effects in healing Ulcers of long standing, and which have resisted all other applications, as well as in curing bad legs, Piles and Fistulas, have been so countless and so notorious throughout the world that any effort to give an adequately detailed statement of their number or character would be vain. It is sufficient to say that the Ointment has never proved inefficacious

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Moschitoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
Coco-bay	Scalds
Chiego-foot	Sore Nipples
Chilblains	Sore-Throats
Chapped Hands	Skin-diseases
Corns (Soft)	Scurvy
Cancers	Sore-heads
Contracted and Stiff Joints	Tumors
Elephantiasis	Ulcers
Fistulas	Wounds
	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices—1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s and 33s each pot

** There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

Wanted

A Woman Cook, for an English family. Apply at this Office

3 t, 12 J

For Callao,

Cargo and Passengers.

The fine fast sailing A 1, British Barque 'Sultan,'

300 tons register, Thomas Gilbert, Master,

Is now ready to receive cargo for the above destination, as also passengers, for whom she has splendid accommodation;

For further particulars, please apply to her consignees

Messrs Drysdale and Co,
or to
Henry J Powell and Co,
Ship Brokers,
No 54 Calle, 25 de Mayo

$ 2,500

REWARD.

A relative of the late poor Farrell, offers the above reward for the apprehension of, or any particulars relating to the man Charles, or Charley Kenno, who stabbed his unfortunate victim, in the Fortin de Areco, on the 7th of June.

To Let.

A detached house at the Quinta of Geo Wilks, in calle Santiago del Estero between the streets San Juan and Cochabamba. Apply on the premises. 1\|2 m.

NOTICE.

Passengers who came per "Raymond" from Dublin, and who signed Bills for part of their passage-money which Bills bear Interest from the date on which they fell due, are requested with as little delay as possible to send in the amounts, otherwise I shall be obliged to take steps to recover them.

Terence Curran

75 Calle San Martin.

Commercial Notice.

We have this day taken into partnership, in our business, of Barraca, Mr. H. Hilken: the business of the house will continue under the same firm as heretofore.

Buenos Ayres, July 1st 1863.

PRANGE & BARDEWYCK.

Ho for Liverpool.

The splendid well known clipper barque Istria is at present taking in her cargo and will have immediate despatch

This vessel has excellent accomodation for passengers, and is an excellent opportunity for parties wishing to revisit the scenes of their youth.

MINERAL TURPENTINE,

In lots to suit purchasers

MOORE, PUNCH, AND TUDOR,
PERU, 83

Carneros Negrette.

raza pura

De la cabaña del Señor Gottschling de Orolovo.

Por el buque 'Concordia' de Hamburgo, se esperan 50 Carneros finos de esta procedencia, hay fotografias y muestras de lana y dichos animales para reconocer su clase y calidad. Para tratar, ocurrase á la casa calle Maipu, 23. j9 6p.

Mr PETER and THOMAS DUFFY, are required to be in the VILLA DE MERCEDES, or BUENOS AYRES, on or before the 15th instant, on business of great importance to them. July 8th, 1863

J 9, 7 p

Shawls and Scarfs

OF MERINO,

Handsomely edged with Biond and Lace,

In various fashionable colors.

Perfectly new styles,

English Drapery Establishment,

61—CORRIENTES—61

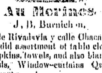
96p

To Single Gentlemen.

Neat apartments, with attendance, and board if required in a convenient situation. Apply 247 Perú. j3 6p

Accountant.

Wanted a young man who understands accounts, as clerk. Apply at this office.



Au Merinos.

J. B. Burnichon,

104 calle Rivadavia y calle Chacabuco 2.

Splendid assortment of table cloths, covers, napkins, towels, and also blankets of all kinds, Window-curtains Quilt and counterpanes.

HOSIERY.

For Sale.

The fine large comodious house, No 150 calle Defensa at half its cost: it consists in 16 1\|2 varas frontage and half a square deep, 14 rooms all papered, algibe, bower, vines, orange trees, &c; besides immense cellars, capable of receiving a cargo of 600 tons, apropos for a merchant or Estanciero. For further particulars apply to said house.

Offices to let.

Two of the finest offices in town to let: good business locality

Apply at Standard office.

Shipping List

OF

HENRY J. POWELL

AND CO.

Cargo and passengers

FOR VALPARAISO

The A 1. British barque
ANITA.
386 Tons Register.
Consignees, Thos Drysdale and Co,

FOR CALLAO

Cargo and Passengers,
The A 1 British Barque
SULTAN,
300 tons,
Thomas Gilbert, master.
Consignees, T Drysdale and Co.

FOR RIO GRANDE.

Cargo and passengers
The first class British Brig
JESSIE,
194 tons,
J Tippetts, master,
Will receive cargo next week,
Consignees, Messrs Best Brothers,

For the Clyde, Glasgow.

The clipper Brig,
ELEANOR CHAPMAN,
294 tons,
Captain Thomson,
Consignes, Messrs. Llavallol & Sons

For Liverpool and Clyde.

The first class Barque,
MARY WOOD,
437 tons
Captain Jackson,
Consignees, J Bieber and Co.

For particulars, apply to the Consignees, or to Henry J Powell and Co, Ship brokers.

Visiting Governess

A Young Lady, recently arrived from England, who teaches Music, Singing, French, English, and the elements of a polite education, seeks an engagement, either as Visiting Governess, or in a private family

10 p. 12 J

A CARD

Portraits, of different sizes, H. R. H. the Princess of Denmark.

At Offer and Cocoa's English and Spanish Portrait Gallery, likenesses are taken of a superior style and finish

Portraits, from the microscopic up to the natural size, and, if required, coloured in paste and oil, by the best known artists of this city,

Transparent portraits on views fitted to lamp or candle shades

Visiting cards, plain and illuminated.

Copies of Daguerreotypes enlarged or diminished, as required, and all the other minutiae of a first class Photographic Establishment

Microscopic views taken to order.

OFFER & COCOA,
Cangallo 211

Imported Leathers.

Messrs. True and Millard have removed their leather store from 418 Piedad to 135 Cangallo half a square from Florida.

They receive monthly from Europe the very choicest selection of manufactured leathers, and offer to their customers the best description of this class of goods to be found in the River Plate.

Buenos Ayres, July 7th 1863.

True & Millard.

135—Calle Cangallo—135.

LE PROGRÉS,

Journal Français, qui parait tous les soirs a 4 heures. Bureau d'abonnement 91 en le Defensa. $25 per mois.

Camps to rent & for sale.

Parties requiring good camps, either in the Banda Oriental, Entre Rios, Santa Fé, or this province, will, on applying to the undersigned at his office, or leaving a note for him at the "Standard" office.

F. de [illegible] ariños y Cerrantes,

Calle [illegible], No. 59.

J 3 1m

MONEY ORDERS.

Drafts on IRELAND are granted by the undersigned, payable on demand at any of the 52 branches of the

NATIONAL BANK.

Drafts are also granted on *Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co, Bankers* LONDON.

And on *J. Barned & Co, Bankers* LIVERPOOL.

Timely application should be made at the office of Mr. Wilson Jacobs, Exchange Broker, No 65 calle San Martin (opposite the Bolsa.

THOMAS B HALL,

English Saddlery

and

HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

86—Piedad—86.

The undersigned respectfully beg leave to inform the public that they have this day commenced the above business where by the strictest attention they hope to merit a share of public patronage.

English saddles of superior quality constantly on hand. Single and double harness brass and silver plated, Whips, spurs single and double reins and a variety of other articles which are omitted on account of their extension.

86—Piedad—86.

SUFFERN BROS.

June 1[illegible] 1863

MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF THE DAY,

To Sheep-farmers and the Public in general.

F. C. Calvert's Phenyline & Terebane.

The great reputation these specifics have enjoyed in England on account of their extraordinary success in all cases where they have been applied, has induced the proprietor to introduce them in this market on account of the immense sheep farming interest of the country. To enable sheep-farmers to obviate in future the enormous losses they sustain yearly, not only in the cankers etc.

Cows; distemper, an d all diseases of the hoofs,

For wounds or bruises resulting from accident and for all general Veterinary purposes these remedies are sure. Phenyline is found to be remarkably successful in the Hospitals in England for curing Ceancer. Terebane is also used for preserving hides, skins and bones from all vermin and insects, the parcels already cured with it in this city and Australia, have merited the approval of purchasers in England who report them to be perfectly sound and sweet. The leather made from the hides is also declared to be superior in every respect

Sole Agents in Buenos Ayres

Hess Brothers and Co,
Calle Chacabuco No. 61.
Weston and Co.
Recoba Vieja No. 38.

Who have on hand a supply of both articles in bottles of two pounds, and tins of 20 to 20 pounds each.

WASHING MACHINES.

Washing machines with all the newest improvements of mangling and wringing apparatus attached: on sale at. Moore, Punch & Tudor Calle Peru 83, J 16 x.

NAPTHA

An improved article, and an excellent and economical substitute for Linseed Oil and Turpentine, in the mixing of paints, now in general use, and proved to be equally efficacious in all respects

For Sale in Lots to suit purchasers

E H FOLMAR and CO,
RECONQUISTA 117

J 5 x

Western Railway

TIME TABLE from 1st inst.

HOLIDAYS.

Trains start from the Parque Station as under

1st	tr. at 7 a.m.	arriving at Moreno at		8 40 a.
2d	9		Moron	9.
3d	10		Moreno	11.40
4th	12			1.40
5th	2 p.m.			3,40
5th	4			5.40

Returns to the Parque

1st from	Moreno at 7.30 a.m.	arr. at	Parque	9.15
2d		9.30		11. 5
from	Moron	12		1.05
4th	Moreno	1.30		3.05
5th		3.30		5.05
6th		5 30		7.10

WEEK-DAYS.

Leaves Parque Station

1st tr. at	8 a.m.	arriving at Moreno at	9.45	a.m
2d	11		12 45	
3d	1 p.m		2.45	
4th	4 1|2		5.56	

Returns to the Parque:

1st from	Moreno at 7.20 a.m.	ar. at Parque a		9 10
2d		10.20		12.10
3d		1.20	Moron	3.10
4th		5 2		7.10

REMATES

Por Mariano Billinghurst.

En la casa Habitacion, Calle Cangallo 421,

Por ausentarse su dueño.

El mártes 14 del corriente, á las 11 en punto de la mañana se ha de rematár sin falta alguna á la mas alta postura y dinero de contado, el menage de dicha casa por ausentarse su dueño, y cuya pormenor es el siguiente.

Sala. Un rico piano de jacarandá perpendicular del autor Francis Lobourg con su banco correspondiente, 1 confidente de caoba forro de crin, catorce sillas de caoba solida con esterilla incluso dos de brazos. 1 sillon de amaca de caoba y esterilla. 2 rinconeras de caoba caladas, una mesa del centro de caoba oblonga, tapa de marmol, porcion de adornos, alfombrado de tripe, cuadros &c.

Dormitorio. Una cama doble de bronce, 1 lavatorio de caoba y roble con tocador y tapa de marmol, 1 cómoda secretario de caoba y roble tallada, 1 ropero de caoba y roble con espejo de cuerpo entero, 1 costurero papier maché, sillas, alfombrado.

Otro dormitorio. Una cama de fierro, sobrepuestos dorados con colchon elastico, 1 ropero de caoba, sillas, 1 quillango y varios otros útiles.

Comedor Un aparador de caoba y roble con espejo y tapa de mármol, 1 mesa de caoba solida para 12 personas. 1 rinconera, un confidente tableteo, losa, cristales, sillas, y demas utiles.

Otro cuarto. Varios muebles y útiles de cocina etc.

Por Federico Silva

En su casa calle Potosí núm. 121.

De comestibles y bebidas.

Por órden de una casa introductora, por liquidacion de facturas.

El Miércoles 15 del corriente, á las 12 en punto del dia, se venderá precisamente á la mas alta postura y condiciones que se estipulan en el acto del remate, los siguientes efectos:

80 bordalesas vino francés superior clase, 29 pipas vino carlon, 20 cajones clavitas frescas en tarros de 7 lb, 150 000 cigarros habanos, 100 frasqueras ginebra marca Cattelo, 70 id marca oriolla, 120 id marca [illegible] 60 id id en porrones, pipas y otra porcion de articulos que estarán á la vista.

MURDER OF A CAPTAIN'S WIFE.

A murder was perpetrated in Liverpool, on Friday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, at 5, Dickson's-buildings, Brook-street, Oldhall-street, in that town. The deceased woman, whose name was Mary Rowlands, was the wife of Captain Rowlands, of the ship Helena, of Liverpool, and was 45 years of age. The murderer is a sailor named Benjamin Thomas, a native of Wales.

The circumstances connected with the horrible crime, as far as could be learned, are as follows:—Mrs. Rowlands, during her husband's absence at sea, kept a lodging-house at the above address, and the murderer, who is a man about 22 years of age, had been lodging with her for some time. On Friday afternoon, about the hour mentioned, a young woman named Elizabeth Benbow, residing at 27, Holly-street, who was acquainted with the deceased woman, called at her residence to see her. After she had been in the house a short time, and while sitting in the parlour with Mrs. Rowlands Thomas, who was in the cellar kitchen, asked the latter to come down. The deceased woman, in compliance with the request, went down to the kitchen, and about three or four minutes afterwards Thomas came upstairs, having in his hand a "potato crusher," and immediately struck the woman Benbow several blows on the head with it, rendering her senseless. Mrs. Sarah Evans, residing at No. 8, Dickson's-buildings, Brook-street, who was passing the door of Mrs. Rowlands' house at the time Thomas was making the attack upon the woman Benbow, was also assulted by the infuriated fellow, who struck her several blows upon the head with the weapon which he had in his hand; and but for the interference of some of the neighbours, whose attention was attracted by the noise, the probability is that Thomas would have murdered her and the woman Benbow also. As it was, Mrs. Evans sustained severe injuries on the skull, and the young woman Benbow received two incised wounds on the forehead, one being two inches in length, and the other half an inch. They were conveyed to the Northern Hospital, where they were attended by Dr. Phillips, who, although he found that the women had received several injuries of a serious nature, does not consider them in immediate danger.

Several of the parties who were attracted by the disturbance to the scene of the murder, astonished at not seeing Mrs. Rowlands in the parlour, went down to the cellar, and were horrified to find the unfortunate woman lying in a pool of blood. She was removed immediately into the parlour, and Dr. Irvine, of St. Paul's-square, was sent for. On his arrival he found that Mrs. Rowlands was still alive, but although every attention was rendered to her she died a few minutes afterwards.

On Dr. Irvine examining the wounded woman he found that her skull had been partly scalped and fractured, and that the brain protruded. She had also received a blow on the mouth, and blood was flowing from it and the nose.

Information of the occurrence having been given to Police-officer Trueman (No. 470), who was on duty in Oldhall-street at the time, he proceeded immediately to Brook-street, and apprehended the murderer as he was making off. He was conveyed to the main bridewell, and when charged with the crime he said, "If I had not killed them they would have killed me to-night."

Thomas, when taken into custody, appeared wild and excited, and by some it is asserted that he was labouring under delirium tremens. This seems to be more than probable, for a few days ago Thomas went up to a policeman in an excited state and asked him to take him into custody. The officer inquired why he wished to be apprehended, and whether he had killed any one, when Thomas replied that he had not, but intended doing so.

A somewhat singular circumstance connected with the occurrence is that the young woman Benbow, who was in the house sitting in the room immediately over the cellar, should not have heard the blows inflicted upon the deceased, for it appears that she did not know that the latter was injured until she was told some time after her wounds had been dressed at the hospital.

Thomas, we understand, has been visited since his apprehension by two medical gentlemen, and they seem to be of opinion that he is perfectly sane. He has also alluded to the fearful occurrence since he was taken into custody, stating that the deceased woman threatened to give him three months "if he would not go to sea with his ship, and that she had threatened to hang him."

The women Benbow and Evans, after having their wounds dressed at the Northern Hospital, were conveyed to their respective residences, and up to a late hour on Friday night were progressing favourably, although Evans was not by any means out of danger.

The husband of the murdered woman has been at sea for some time, but his vessel is expected daily to call at Cork for orders.

The prisoner was taken before the magistrates at Liverpool, when evidence to the above effect was given against him, whereupon he was remanded for a week.

A WOMAN BURNT TO DEATH.

An adjourned inquest was held on Wednesday, at the Three Crowns Tavern, East-road, City-road, London, relative to the death of Eliza Thornbull, who was burnt to death under very horrible circumstances, and who it was more than insinuated had been set on fire by design.

Deceased was found burnt to a cinder, the room of the house in which she lived at, No. 8, Frances-street, East-road, being in flames. She was so blackened and charred that the doctor who was called in said that she resembled, as she was seen reclining against the bedstead, one of the figures of the recumbent blacks in the Crystal Palace. Every vestige of clothing had been burnt off, and the steel hoops of her crinoline were lying in circles on the floor around her body. A witness named Sarah Field swore that a waiter with whom deceased was known to cohabit had been seen by her to leave the house at half-past nine o'clock, and that he had not since been seen—the inference which the witness wished to be drawn being manifestly that, as the deceased could not have been so completely burnt in less than half an hour, he must have left her burning, and that he had set her on fire through jealousy.

Upon the resumption of the inquest, however, William Partridge said that he was present when the man in question returned to the house on the evening of the fire. He was apparently quite ignorant of what had happened, and when told of it would have fallen to the ground in a fainting fit if he had not been supported. The woman Field, who appeared to have had some quarrel with him, came up and said that he was at the bottom of the deceased's death, and that he should see how "she would do for him at the inquest." She said that after a deal of abuse, in which she did not mention that she had seen him leave the house about the time of the fire.

Sarah Field, re-called, said that she had not had any row with the man in question on the evening of the fire. On being confronted with the witness Partridge she admitted, however, that she had some words, but she did not call that a row, as he said nothing (laughter). She further admitted that she did not see the man actually coming out of the house just before the fire was first seen, but that he was only coming from the direction of the door. She now believed the fire was all an accident.

The Coroner said that the conduct of the witness was infamous, and it was clear that she was not to be believed upon her oath. From beginning to end she had been telling a tissue of lies.

The Witness said that the man had savagely assaulted the deceased and had blackened her eyes. He had, she heard, escaped out of the house over the tiles.

Henry Clinton, waiter, said that he left the house at eight o'clock in the morning in question. Deceased was not then in the room, and he believed she was not sober. She was smoking. He had not assaulted the deceased, but she had fallen and injured herself. He never left the house by clambering over the tiles.

The Jury returned a verdict, "That deceased was found burnt to death in a certain room, and that she had set herself on fire while smoking, she being at the time under the influence of drink."

Sale of the late Sir Tatton Syke's Stock.—On Wednesday the first sale of the sheep, cattle, and horses, &c., the property of the late baronet, took place upon the Kennel-farm, Eddlethorpe, in the East Riding, and attracted an immense attendance of the gentry, with numerous butchers from various markets. The biddings were very spirited, the two-shear wethers selling from £3 to £3 10s. per head in the wool, and a numerous flock of culled fat rams brought from £3 8s. to £3 19s. each. The famous Bull Rheeus (18,698), by Magistry (13,274), dam Vesta, by Van (19,931), the winner of several first prizes, and which, as a yearling, cost Sir Tatton 70 guineas, was, to the surprise of everyone, knocked down for £23 to a butcher; and a fat bull, Gas or, by Bullion (15,706), dam Junel by Surplice, &c., was only run up to £30. The large herd of milch cows, however, mostly in calf to Rheeus, sold well, the lowest price being £17 10s., and ranging with promise to 30 guineas. The fat cows sold from £21 to £28 per head. With the exception of the two bulls, the sale was deemed a good one. The horses of the farm were well brought up, yearlings from £15, two-year olds, £20 to £30; three-year olds, £30 to £45; and aged horses from £15 to £30, as with promise. All other classes of stock, and the implements, found ready purchasers at good rates. The sale would have been still better had the weather been less stormy. The whole stud will be sold in future sales.

The Young and Wise Wife.—"It takes a heroine to be economical," says Miss Mulloch; "for will not many a woman rather run in debt for a bonnet than wear her old one a year behind the mode?—give a ball, and stint the family dinner for a month after?—take a large house and furnish handsome reception rooms, while the household huddle together anyhow? She prefers not a hundred times to stating plainly by word or manner, 'My income is so much a year—I don't care who knows it—it will not allow me to live beyond a certain rate, it will not keep comfortably both my family and acquaintance; therefore excuse my preferring the comfort of my family to the entertainment of my acquaintance. And, society, if you choose to look in upon us, you must just take us as we are, without any pretences of any kind; or you may shut the door, and say good-bye!'"

ATTEMPTED MURDER ADN SUICIDE IN NOTTINGHAM.

On Wednesday evening one of the most appalling and desperate attempts at murder and suicide which have been perpetrated in Nottingham for many years past was committed in Narrow Marsh. A man named John Wheeldon, a sawyer, purchased two small pistols on Monday at the shop of Mr. Woodhouse, pawnbroker, Clumber-street. About five o'clock on Wednesday evening Wheeldon was in Narrow Marsh, and seeing his wife passing, called her. She went to him, and accompanied him to the house of a man named Mitchell, where their child was. A conversation took place, characterised by bitterness on both sides, and at the close the woman heard the click of a pistol trigger. She rushed towards her husband to wrest the pistol from his hand or throw up his arm; but before she reached him he fired, and the bullet took effect between the eyes, entering the head. There were three men present; but they either had not got presence of mind, or Wheeldon was too quick for them, and had discharged the pistol before they could prevent him. The woman fell speechless, but soon arose and staggered into the street, where, after having walked a few paces, she would have fallen, had not a butcher, named Calat, caught her in his arms. Wheeldon followed his wife into the street, and walked along until he came opposite the Wheatsheaf beer-house, where he lodged. Here he took another pistol from his pocket, and pointing at his right ear he fired. The ball took effect, and he fell on the footway.

The woman was placed in a cab by a constable, and conveyed to the General Hospital. The man sustained a fractured jawbone, and about nine o'clock he became speechless and deaf in one ear. The unfortunate woman, after she was removed to the hospital, made the following statement:—

John Wheeldon is my husband. We have been living apart about a fortnight, when he sold my home up. Between four and five this (Wednesday) afternoon I was going down Narrow Marsh alone, when I heard my husband call me, and say, "Come here." I turned round and went with him into Mitchell's house in Narrow Marsh. My husband followed into Mitchell's house. Mr. Mitchell and two other men were there. My husband said to me, "God help you, you look a poor creature." I said, "Yes, and you don't look much better." I said, "You are paying 12s. a week for your board now, but when you were with me you were not contented." He said, "I don't feel contented now. Do you want any money?" I said, "No, you may take it to the Scotchwoman that fetched the warrant for me." He said, "The warrant will do you no harm now. I'll pay any money for you." He told me to kiss my child, which was then in the room I kissed my child. He said, "Will you take the child?" I said, "No, I can't; I can't maintain it. You've taken the bread out of my mouth, or I could have done; but if the Lord spares me I will get a living now." He said, "Have one glass with me, and then I'll leave you." I said, "No, never while I live; you have scandalised me to the utmost, and I can think of you no more. I will take a little house, and try to manage the best way I can." He said, "You know I won't let you live in that way." I said, "I will get a protection paper." I then heard him draw a trigger. Mitchell looked round, and I said, "Oh, he's got a pistol." I ran towards my husband, who shot me in the face. I fell on the floor, and tried to speak, but could not. I then got up, and ran into the street. I was shortly afterwards taken to the hospital.

The man's case is hopeless, and the woman lies in a most precarious state.

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN.

The Registrar-General's quarterly return comprises the births and deaths registered by 2,201 registrars in all the districts of England during the winter quarter that ended on March 31st, 1863; and the marriages in 12,620 churches or chapels, about 4,754 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 640 superintendent-registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended on December 31st, 1862. The birth-rate was unusually well maintained last quarter; and it has been high during eight successive quarters. In respect to marriages, the general result is unfavourable; the returns now extend to the end of last year, and it is ascertained that during the whole of two years, 1861-2, the marriage-rate has been low. In the last quarterly report it was shown that the mortality was high; and the returns since obtained furnish equal evidence that in the first quarter of the present year the public health has not improved. The cold weather of November was fatal to many persons, and the effects of that month were probably not unfelt after the year had closed; and also causes that were proper to last quarter rendered it more unfavourable to health than many seasons that were less remarkable for their mildness. There were 46,659 marriages in the last quarter of 1862; a number nearly the same as that of the corresponding period in 1861, but less than in that of 1860, when it was 50,688. The circumstances that have operated to depress marriages in England have not prevented an increase of them in certain parts. The annual marriage-rate in England (persons married to the population) in the quarter was 1·890 per cent. against an average of 1·075. In London it was 2·15; and in Lancashire it was 1·70 per cent. The number of births in the quarter that ended 31st March was 186,653. In the same period of 1861 it was about 173,000; in that of last year it was 182,000. The annual birth-rate of the quarter (births to population) was 3·698 per cent., being higher than the average, which is 3·594. It was higher than it had been in any quarter during the course of ten years, 1853-62, except the spring quarters of 1851 and the winter quarter of 1860. The births of last quarter were in excess of the deaths in the same time by 58,129. The population would have received an accession amounting to 646 daily, if immigration and emigration had been equal to each other. The total number of English, Scotch, Irish, and foreign emigrants who left ports where there are emigration officers, in the quarter ended 31st March, was 37,806. This emigration is superior in amount to that of any March quarter since 1854. The Australian colonies attracted an increased number of settlers; but the United States, to which 24,000 persons sailed, were the place of destination to a great majority. Upwards of 17,000 natives of Ireland went to the United States in the quarter. The emigration to the United States was more than three times as great as it was in the same period of 1862. The number of English emigrants to all parts was about 10,075. A winter remarkably "mild" has also been remarkably unhealthy. The deaths in England in the three months that ended 31st March were 128,524, against 122,192 in the same period of last year, which supplies an example of average health in winter, and may be taken as a means of comparison. It will be an approximation to the truth to state that people died in the quarter at the rate of 20,000 in a year, whose lives would have been saved if epidemics or atmospheric causes of a nature unfavourable to health had not been in greater force than usual. The rate of mortality was 2·546 per cent., the average being 2·493. In London a sudden interruption of early spring weather by a fall in the temperature occurred in March, and was followed by an extraordinary increase of mortality, which continued many weeks after the apparent cause had ceased and warm weather had resumed its sway.

Cows on the Line.—The Lancashire and Yorkshire train, which is due in Manchester, from Leeds, at 11.25 a.m., had a narrow escape the other day when approaching Rochdale. Five cows had got upon the line, and were not discovered by the engine-driver till he was close upon them. The train was a long and heavy one, containing a great many manufacturers on their way to the Manchester market. Fortunately the engine struck the cows so as to throw them aside, killing only two of them, without the wheels getting clogged with the flesh, and the train and its passengers were uninjured. It will be remembered that a similar accident on the London and North-Western Railway, near Rugby, resulted in great loss of life to the travellers.

The Daughters of China.—The daughters whom they condescend to rear have a sad and isolated lot; they remain shut up in the paternal mansion, solely occupied with sewing and housewifery. Wealthy parents give them a slight education, but in general their instruction is confined to needlework. No public school is open for girls. When they are old enough to marry, their parents think much less about their future happiness than of their own private interests, and solely endeavour to conclude a sort of bargain by selling them to the highest bidder. Their father and mother, or, in default of them, their nearest relations, exercise an absolute authority over the marriage of children; young people are allowed to have no will in the matter. Sometimes two friends bind themselves by an oath to marry their unborn babes, if they turn out of different sexes. The promise is sealed by tearing their tunics, each giving to the other the portion rent off. Unions formed under such conditions as these are scarcely likely to be of long duration. Incompatibilities of temper soon declare themselves, and the woman, being the weakest, suffers the most, for the husband has complete authority over her. He may ill-treat her with impunity, and may compel her to associate with several secondary wives.—*All the Year Round.*

The Crown Prince of Prussia.—A correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* writes:—"You will certainly have been struck by the painstaking solicitude with which it has latterly again and again been reported from Berlin that the Crown Prince had been present in this or that council of ministers; that his Royal Highness had honoured the minister-president with a visit, and so forth. It is, however, well-known in political circles here that the heir to the throne has at all times kept himself very much aloof from the present cabinet. The systematic air of the above announcement has led to inquiries being made of persons closely connected with the ministry, and the result of those inquiries is the assurance—first, that since the beginning of this year, and even longer, the Crown Prince, who formerly never failed to attend the meetings of the council of ministers, has almost entirely ceased to do so; and secondly, that Herr von Bismark, since about February up to this day, has neither been honoured by a visit from his Royal Highness, nor been admitted by him to a political conference."

A GANG OF THIEVES.

Singular Disclosures.

The following gang of suspected thieves were charged at the Guildhall, before Mr. Alderman Humphery, with being connected with a series of robberies:—

Benjamin Everett, described as a printer, of 60, Sale-street, Bethnal-green, and who, it is stated, is possessed of nearly £4,000 in the funds, Henry Grimshaw, alias "Slaters," Frederick Walker, alias Morris, alias Bamberger, a well-informed and clever young foreigner, James Johnson, and Benjamin Close. Mr. Beard conducted the prosecution, Mr. Lewis, jun., defended Everett. The first case gone into was the one against Everett, for feloniously receiving a quantity of boots and shoes, value £60, the proceeds of a burglary committed by John Odin Simpson, recently convicted, and sentenced to penal servitude for life, and two men known by the nicknames of "Velveteen" and "Scotch Dick," since absconded, upon the premises of Mr. Shelton, of Bow-road. The evidence of a convict of the name of John Yates, alias "Jack the Flat," and his wife went to show that the three men in question brought the property to their house in the middle of the night of the 22nd of August last, and said they had "burst" (broken open) Shelton's "drum" (shop), in the Bow-road. They wanted "thirty quid" (£30) for the property, but as Yates had not enough "stuff" (money), he took them to Everett, who bought it for £23. Yates said he went with him to a coffee-shop, where they divided the money, and gave him £1 for his share. Simpson, while there, suddenly remembered that he had left the "old bloke's" (meaning Shelton's) "cash Peter" (cash-box) behind, and returned to get it; after which Simpson went back to sleep at Yates's house. In cross-examination Yates admitted he had been convicted of receiving stolen goods and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. He also said he had been a systematic receiver of stolen goods on and off for about four years, and had once previously been convicted; but he had never planned or arranged burglaries or other robberies, although he often knew beforehand when they were to be committed. If he could not buy the goods himself he disposed of them for the thieves and received a commission for so doing; and on such occasions his wife carried the goods, but he effected the bargains and received the money.—The testimony of Serjeant Lambert, 311 K, was that Simpson had said he knew Everett, who was the greatest "fence" (receiver of stolen goods) in London; but on being taken into custody Everett denied knowing either Simpson or Yates, but admitted that he was in a serious fix, and would rather pay the prosecutor £100 than have him come up against him. He also made overtures to the officer to connive at his escape. The second charge against Everett was for receiving a Coromandel wood dressing-case, containing jewellery and silver fittings, &c., value about £90, which was stolen on the afternoon of the 13th of October last from the dwelling-house of Mr. Cramp, of the Elms, Dulwich, by a man named Charles Kemble, now under sentence of fifteen years' penal servitude for that and five other robberies, to all of which he pleaded guilty. From the evidence of Inspector Bond, and Yates and his wife, it appeared that the dressing case was traced to Yates's house on the night of the robbery, but two late for its recovery. Yates said that he and Everett took the dressing-case to the house of the latter, who gave £6 15s. for it. He (Yates) gave £5 to Kemble and "Chelsea George," who had since absconded, and kept the remainder for himself. The third charge was for receiving a piece of carpet, value £2, which had been stolen from Mr. Winks's shopdoor in the Lower-road, Islington, about twelve months ago, Grimshaw and Johnson being charged with that robbery. Yates and his wife were again the principal witnesses, the former stating that he bought the carpet of Grimshaw and Johnson for 10s., and sold it to Everett for £1. A pattern of this carpet was produced and identified by the witnesses, among whom was a servant of Everett's, who swore that she saw it laid down in the front parlour after it was brought to the house by Yates. Inspector Bond also stated that when he called on Everett about the dressing-case, he saw the carpet in the front room, and on going there a second time about the carpet he discovered it was gone. In the fourth case against Everett he was charged with receiving a quantity of boot and shoe materials, of the value of about £300, which had been stolen from the premises of Mr. Lyon, of Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street; and the prisoner Close, who had already been tried for receiving the property and acquitted, was now charged with stealing it, and also with the offence of breaking out of the premises, the evidence in support of the latter charge being the removal of the locks from the inside, and the absence of any external marks of violence. The convict Yates and his wife were again called into requisition to prove that Close brought the property to their house, and that Everett subsequently purchased it for £33, the reward offered for the recovery of the property being £60. The next charge proceeded with was one against Johnson and Grimshaw, for stealing three feather beds and a quantity of furniture, value £30, from the house of a Mr. King, since deceased, of Brunswick-terrace, City-road, in the month of April, 1862. Yates said he bought the beds and other articles for £2 10s. (the value of the three beds being £12) and sold them again for £3. He gave the money to Johnson and Grimshaw, who brought the property to him. The case against Walker, the most intelligent of the whole gang, was of a very different character. He was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, value £12, from Mr. Krobl's hotel in America-square, where he had been staying. He decamped without paying his bill, leaving behind as security a trunk and a portmanteau crammed with bricks, stones, old boots and shoes, bundles of wood and various descriptions of rubbish. Yates and his wife identified Walker as a constant companion of Simpson, and said they had often bought stolen property of him, and had heard him planning robberies with Simpson. On one occasion he bought a silver sugar-basin, cream-ewer, and cruet-frame, the produce of a robbery at Wandsworth or Dalston. Yates said he sold the wearing apparel described by Mr Krobl as having been stolen from his hotel, for the prisoner, in Petticoat-lane, to a Jew dealer known by the name of "Elisha," who was at present out of the way. One of the waiters said he had lost a greatcoat, and in one of the pockets was a portrait of a little girl. Yates's servant, in speaking of the missing portrait, said it was that of a gentleman wearing the clothes which the prisoner bought, and she saw him destroy it. A great many other witnesses were called to corroborate Yates and his wife with regard to the minor details of their evidence in all the cases; but the most extraordinary part of their story, which could not of course appear in the depositions, was the statement that Simpson and Walker conceived a plan to rob and murder a wealthy foreigner who was residing at Mr. Kbrol's hotel, and had treated Walker with great kindness. It was arranged that they should hire a carriage, and invite the gentleman to accompany them for a drive, Simpson acting as coachman, and Kemble as footman, for which purpose they were to procure new suits of livery at Moses and Son's; and on reaching a secluded spot in the outskirts of London, they were to murder their victim, possess themselves of all his valuables, and then disperse and keep out of the way until the hue and cry had blown over. The only obstacle to the perpetration of this diabolical outrage was *the refusal of Kemble, who had not had the whole plan* confided to him until the last moment, to have anything to do with "tucking up" (killing) the gentleman. Former convictions were proved against Everett, Walker, and Grimshaw, after which Mr. Beard asked for the committal of the prisoners.—Mr. Alderman Humphery then committed Everett for trial on four charges; Johnson and Grimshaw on two; Close on one; and Walker on one; and in commending the zeal and intelligence of Superintendent Howie, Inspector Bond, and the officers acting under their directions in this inquiry, remarked that the readiness with which the prisoners had been secured and the evidence collected was highly creditable to the police. They had discharged a very difficult duty most efficiently. By these prosecutions, which have occupied this court many days, and several recent convictions, one of the most numerous and desperate gangs of thieves and receivers which have infested the metropolis and suburbs for many years, will be entirely broken up and dispersed. Those not in custody have fled the country to evade the penalty of their transgressions. Those already convicted are—Francis Horne, five years; Henry Austin, alias Fry, four years; Charles Close, three years; and John Odin Simpson, penal servitude for life. These come under the category of thieves. The receivers are—John Yates, ten years; George Clements, five years. Of those now awaiting their trial, two are alleged to be regular receivers of stolen property, and three known thieves. Four other thieves and two receivers are wanted to complete the capture of the whole gang; but these, it is believed, have voluntarily "left their country for their country's good."

Another Victim to the Illumination Fete.—Another case of death, arising out of the fearful crush at the recent illuminations, has been investigated before Mr. W. Payne, City coroner, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The deceased was twenty years of age, and was named William Caulling. Mr. W. H. Caulling, deceased's father, said that his son went out on the night of March 10th to see the illuminations. He had recently suffered from fever, and witness told him that he was not strong enough to venture into such a crowd. Upon his return he complained of having been terribly crushed, and he had such pain that a doctor had to be sent for. He had eleven fits in one day, although he had not previously been subject to them. He was completely prostrated, and one day his nurse found him lying on his back on the floor, and both legs in the fire. The left leg was burnt away until the bone was completely laid bare, and the bone of the right heel was also exposed. The doctor ordered his removal to the hospital. Deceased was very well, and had got rid of the fever when he unfortunately went into the crowd at the illuminations, when he was almost crushed to death. The house surgeon said that the deceased was admitted into the hospital with dreadful burns, which necessitated immediate amputation. On Sunday night witness was called to him, and found him dead. The immediate cause of death was convulsions from epilepsy. The Coroner having summed up, the jury returned a verdict of "Death from convulsions."

CURIOUS CASE OF POISONING.

The upas tree, a native of Java, is so well-known in that island for its deleterious qualities that it is generally called the poison tree. There are, we believe, only two species, the *upas antiar* and the *upas tieute*, both of which yield a milky juice with which weapons are poisoned. The *Abeille Médicale* states that a short time ago a scientific gentleman at Berlin received a small quantity of the condensed juice of the upas, and resolved to try the effects of it upon himself. One afternoon he accordingly took three grains of this drug, which he found very bitter and rather saltish. Immediately afterwards he felt extremely gay, and a bad headache which he had at the time disappeared; but after a while he experienced a sensation of oppression in the stomach. Nevertheless, he had the imprudence to go out; on turning a corner he became aware of a considerable stiffness along the spine; this was about half an hour after having taken the poison. An hour later, while taking a cup of coffee, he felt a violent shock throughout his body and stiffness at the extremities; at the same time his head was thrown backwards, he lost all power of speech, but his mental faculties remained unimpaired. There was a slight remission of these symptoms for a few minutes, and then a fresh attack came on, and this continued until the patient at length succeeded in expressing a wish to be taken to the hospital of La Charité. As he was being helped downstairs to get into a carriage a new attack impeded his progress, but during the drive he had none, although the slightest shake seemed sufficient to bring it on. These attacks were attended with but little pain; deglutition was very difficult, and the patient felt very weak. After every attack the muscular system relapsed into inertness. At the hospital emetics were immediately administered to expel the poison if any remained; the vomiting was attended with sudden starts, spasms in the glottis, and difficulty of breathing; the latter symptoms, however, soon subsided. The pulse was at 72. Thirty drops of laudanum were administured at the rate of ten for every quarter of an hour, and then 40 more, in three parts, at intervals of half an hour. The patient fell asleep, but was often awakened by the contraction of the muscles of the back and neck. Laudanum was again administered, and sleep returned. On the following morning the patient felt very weak, but only complained of stiffness in the left muscles of the neck; the pulse was at 66. Wine and light food were now given instead of medicine, and on the sixth day the patient left the hospital perfectly recovered.

PEEL PARK MUSEUM, MANCHESTER.

Great preparations have been made in this museum for the coming summer exhibition. The staircase and galleries have been decorated very tastefully; and to nearly every department, from the geological to the agricultural collections, additions have been made. The upper portion of the walls have been covered with a mottled diaper pea-green paper. On this part hang the full length portraits of local celebrities, of which the gallery now has a dozen; and to the collection has recently been added a picture of the Earl of Derby, taken when he was Lord Stanley. The lower part of the walls has been painted a deep maroon in oil, the projecting pilasters having a diaper pattern worked on them. On this part hang the water-colour drawings and engravings. The south gallery, which differs somewhat in architectural character from the other room, has been decorated with a more extensive use of ornamentation. The ventilators have been faced with three medallion shields, bearing respectively the arms of Great Britain, the Duchy of Lancaster, and the borough of Salford. The exhibition includes a number of pictures by the first artists of the day. The walls have been covered with a paper, the colour of which has been authoritatively stated by the South Kensington authorities to be the most suitable to show pictures. In this room there is an exceedingly interesting collection of Japanese ware, consisting of books, maps, cabinets, toys, and articles for household use. On a large square table are a number of figures representing all the scenes in the course of a Spanish bull fight.

In the permanent gallery many additions have been made to the articles exhibited in the glass cases, chiefly from the stores of the late Exhibition in London. Mr. Plant spent some time in London during the Exhibition making selections for the museum, and was fortunate enough to obtain many valuable grants from the commissioners of foreign courts. A collection, specially interesting at the present time, consists of cotton from all parts of the world, and some of the proposed substitutes. There is an assortment of animal products from the East India Museum, which is interesting. The collection in the foreign natural history room has been augmented by purchase; and the whole has been re-arranged and named in accordance with the most recent works on the subject. In the British natural history room there has been added a collection of British lepidoptera, numbering 2,000 specimens, arranged under 400 species. The cases containing specimens of metallurgy and mineralogy have had many additions from the London Exhibition; and the whole has been arranged and named by Mr. Devis. Two bronze lions, presented by Alderman Agnew, are placed at the south entrance.

WELLESLEY V. MORNINGTON, AND MORNINGTON V. WELLESLEY.

In the Equity Court, last week, these suits came on before the Lords Justices, on appeal from Vice-Chancellor Kindersley by the present Earl of Mornington, the incumbrancer, and the countess. Their lordships now delivered judgment. These suits relate chiefly to a deed of trust executed by the late and present earl in 1831, the object being to raise £462,000 to pay off incumbrances affecting the estates and charges thereon, with interest up to the date of the deed, subsequent interest to be kept down out of the rents as between the late and present earl. There were estates in England and Ireland worth upwards of a million of money; the latter having been sold, the proceeds failed to realise the amount of the charges upon them. The chief clerk found that £24,500 had been applied in keeping down subsequent interest, and the plaintiff claimed to be recouped that sum; he also claimed interest in respect of sums applied for keeping down an incumbrance on the Hants Estates, and the difference between the amount of the Irish charges and what those estates realised. He also claimed priority in respect of an annuity to which he was entitled out of the rents, and general questions of priority arose between him and the other incumbrancers. The countess was entitled to an annuity of £1,000, which had not been paid, and she claimed interest upon arrears of that annuity, which would amount to £14,000. A decree had been made by the late Lord Chancellor, and on further consideration, and on the chief clerk's certificate, the Vice-Chancellor had in substance decided against the plaintiff on the main points.

Mr. Baily, Mr. Glasse, and Mr. Walshe appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Rolt, Mr. Freeling, and Mr. Lea for the Countess of Mornington; Mr. Toller and Mr. Coates for the representatives of the late earl; and Mr. Macnaghten and Mr. F. Hughes for the other parties; Mr. Cole and Mr. Kay in the third suit.

Their lordships, after passing a high encomium upon the manner in which the Vice-Chancellor had disposed of this case, and the lucid manner in which he had dealt with the various difficult and intricate questions, affirmed what he had done in every point except as to the question of costs.

A MAN FOUND HANGED IN A WOOD.

On Wednesday an inquest was held at Watford, Herts, on the body of a man unknown, who was discovered by the gamekeeper on the previous day hanging to a tree in a wood belonging to Lord Ebury. He was then quite dead and stiff, and from the appearance of the corpse it is probable he had committed suicide on the previous evening. He was apparently a foreigner, having a German cast of countenance, and his clothes being of foreign make. The height is five feet nine-and-a-half inches; he is thin, with a short dark-brown moustache and whiskers, and a short tuft-like beard. He has a dark, sallow complexion and high cheekbones. He has no marks on his body, but a slight bruise on his forehead. His hands, which are long and thin, are certainly not those of a labouring man, but probably of a skilled mechanic. His clothes were all of the best material, though considerably worn, and he has all the appearance of a man "who had seen better days." He wore a black coat, dark-brown trousers, black figured silk waistcoat, grey Guernsey shirt, and *ne plus ultra* custom-made warranted boots, no stockings, and a black oilskin cap. In the pockets of the deceased were found a silk pocket-handkerchief and neckerchief, a collar, a new knife, a portmonnaie containing two half-crowns, two half-pence, and a farthing; and loose in the pocket one sixpenny piece and sevenpence in coppers, some tobacco, and a pipe. A person answering to the description of the deceased was seen passing along the Watford-road on Monday evening by a man who bade him "good night" as he passed; but the deceased returned no answer. The discovery of the deceased has caused a great deal of excitement in the locality, and a rumour obtained that he was the the murderer of the woman in St. Giles's, but there is not the slightest foundation for this supposition. The jury found that the deceased hanged himself, but there was no evidence as to his state of mind.

"Crying" a Wife.—An event, disgraceful in character, but romantic in details, has just occurred in the neighbourhood of Alcester, near Birmingham. A young minister of the Independent Church, for some months past lodged at a respectable house, where the family consisted of only husband and wife. The husband's occupation necessitated his being from home a great part of the day, and the young minister was left to enjoy much of his landlady's company. At length, however, the "green-eyed monster" was aroused in the husband, who at once resolved to take means to endeavour to prove the correctness of his suspicions. So well did he succeed that before many days had passed a breaking up of home was the result. The wife was publicly "cried" by the town crier, and the supposition is that other proceedings may ultimately be taken; hence the reason for at present omitting the names.

DINNERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to control the arrangements of the kitchen and refreshment rooms in the department of the Sergeant-at-Arms, have agreed to a report respecting the complaints which have been made as to the arrangements for dining in the lower House. It seems that the situation of keeper of the refreshment rooms is considered anything but a desirable post. Prior to the appointment of the present keeper the situation had been declined by several of the principal hotel-keepers and restaurateurs in London. The business is confined to the duration of the session, and no dinners are wanted on Wednesdays, Saturdays, or Sundays. But the great trouble of the keeper is that members are unable to order their dinners a short time before they are required, as they cannot tell when they may have the opportunity of dining. At the end of an important speech or debate there is at once a rush to the rooms; "and I consider," says Mr. Steers, "that no reasonable amount of servants will be able to supply the immediate wants of members on such occasions." It is the number at once," continues the unfortunate keeper, "that makes the confusion; no notice, no intimation, but everything is expected to be ready then and there, even though nothing has been doing in the room for an hour previously. During the ten years I have held my appointment, I have never once been short of supply, and many members during last session were witnesses to my plentiful supply of preparing for 150 or more, and only ten or twelve dining. Even these most unprofitable disappointments I can meet, and do not require them to be thought of; but the only consideration which I hope to obtain is that members generally will endeavour to lessen that confusion which is only caused by so many wishing to dine at one and the same time." Plate, linen, glass, china, candles, coals, &c., and all kitchen utensils, &c., are provided, and an allowance of £300 per annum is made to the keeper of the refreshment rooms to provide waiters and other servants, and to pay for washing, &c. The committee are of opinion that the cooking and serving up dinners is not so good as it ought to be, and that the wines and spirits provided are not satisfactory. Upon these points they have passed the following resolutions:—"It is the opinion of this committee that the state of the kitchen and refreshment department is unsatisfactory, and ought to be amended. That unless the committee should be of opinion, in the month of July next, that the well founded causes of complaint against the present mode of management have been removed, it will be their duty to recommend that the present keeper of the refreshment rooms be superseded. That the present arrangement under which the wines and spirits are provided by the manager of the kitchen be discontinued, and that three or more cellars be provided, each of these cellars to be placed at the disposal of different wine-merchants, to be named by the committee, who will each be paid weekly for the wine consumed." The committee are strongly of opinion that the width of the rooms must be increased, and a report and a plan of Mr. Barry are included in the return. The cost of the enlargement suggested would be £4,650. In an appendix appears a paper put in by Lord R. Montagu, showing the prices current at the House of Commons, and ten of the London clubs. These prices relate to upwards of fifty articles, dishes, or meals. We give the "table" at the various places. At the House of Commons, the Carlton, and the Junior United Service it is 6d.; at the United Service, 8d.; at the Athenæum, Reform, and Union, 9d.; and at the Conservative, Travellers', and Oxford and Cambridge, 1s.

A GHOST IN A BELFRY.

The inhabitants of a secluded village of the Montagne Noire, in the department of the Aude, were aroused from their beds one night last week by the "sound of the tocsin"—for such is the pompous phrase used by a local writer to describe the single bell of the small parish church. The idea of a fire first suggested itself to the minds of the villagers, but as no fire was to be seen, they flocked to the church to see what was the matter. To their great astonishment, however, the church-door was locked; no voice responded from within to their loud shouts of inquiry; and yet the bell continued to ring loudly and hurriedly! The curé was called up, and brought the church key. With trembling steps and beating hearts the crowd followed their pastor into the sacred building. They penetrated into the belfry, and—oh! horror of horrors! the bell-rope was violently agitated, and pulling the bell by itself. The good priest himself was scared at this fearful phenomenon, and his followers pale with terror, dropped down upon their knees and crossed themselves. It was midnight, the hour when spirits walk abroad. The priest, armed with his *goupillon*, proceeded to exorcise the demon; but all the holy water in the church was soon exhausted, and yet the dreadful bell continued to sound. At length a peasant, more intrepid than the rest, volunteered to climb into the steeple and look at the bell itself. As he mounted the dark narrow winding ladder which led to the abode of mystery, the terrified parishioners below muttered their paternosters with increased rapidity. In a few moments an unearthly shriek from the devoted messenger left no doubt on the minds of the people below that he had met with the devil himself. As the unhappy man approached the bell it did indeed cease to sound, but by the flickering pale light of his lantern he saw crouching down close to the clapper, a black monstrous hideous form, with two yellow eyes which glared full upon him. The poor man fainted away, and for some minutes an awful silence reigned in the Church. Then by a sudden and simultaneous impulse several men resolved to see what had become of their comrade, and, imparting courage to each other, rushed up the ladder together. On nearing the bell they found a large pole-cat, who had got one of his fore feet entangled in the rope, and who, in his endeavours to escape, had been the cause of all this terrible commotion in the Montagne Noire.

PRUSSIA.

Affairs are going on anything but smoothly in Berlin. The special committee of the Lower House, charged with the preliminary discussion of the ministerial note, have agreed upon submitting a resolution to the following effect: "The committee cannot comply with the request of the Royal Ministry of State, expressed in the letter of the 11th inst. The President of the House, by virtue of his right and authority to control the debates, and preserve order, is entitled to interrupt any speaker, the Ministers included. The Ministers, on the other hand, are not entitled to make their appearance in the House dependent upon the acceptance of the condition put forward by them." There is little doubt that, before the end of the week, the above resolution will have been all but unanimously passed. The President of the Lords, in a most urgent circular to the members, appeals to their patriotism and the sense of duty animating them, for an immediate dispatch of the work in hand. The special committees are to finish their labours, and the members to attend the sittings in sufficient force to allow of the House being closed by the 23rd. The circular, strictly private, but having come to the knowledge of some ill-disposed person, now very public, is, as a matter of course, no favourable omen of Ministerial intentions with regard to the Lower House.

At a time when great events abound, it is hardly necessary to announce yesterday's wonder to have been surpassed by to-day's miracle The Austrian Government, it is said on reliable authority, has availed itself of the present embarrassed condition of Prussia to propose to the minor States a mutual guarantee of territory in case of a war. Prussia, to all intents and purposes, is to be exempted from the league, the conditions of adhesion being tantamount to the loss of her might and influence before the firing of the first gun. This is the same proposal which was made by Count Buol in his secret dispatch of Jan. 14, 1855, but which Prussia was potent enough to explode at the time.

Austria, moreover, so long the hidden opponent of the Duchies, has called upon the Federal Diet to occupy Holstein, pending the execution of treaties in Schleswig. Eminently patriotic as the proposal looks, it is intended only to benefit Denmark and to injure the Duchies, as well as the other powers interested in their future. In anticipation of its being carried out, the Danes, who will hardly do more than make a show of defending Holstein, are sending considerable reinforcements to the Duchy.

Lord Napier, the *Vienna Presse* says, has sustained a severe loss by the theft of his private instructions. The box which held his papers, and among them the correspondence with Earl Russell, has unaccountably disappeared. To aggravate the vexation, the noble lord is represented as doubting whether the invaluable casket has found its way into the hands of the Russian or French Government. For my own part, I don't see the necessity of questioning the fact on account of its apparent improbability. Things of the kind have repeatedly occurred in the neighbourhood of continental courts, and, so far as I am able to judge, are exactly as possible now as eight years ago. In this particular instance, however, the *Presse* may have been deceived by a party interested in representing English intentions as more manifest than they are.

Children Mutilated by Rats.—A horrible affair occurred at Kirkheaton, near Halifax, one night last week, when some children in two separate houses were, whilst sleeping in their beds, attacked most savagely by rats. Three children of one family were put to rest at the usual time, in their bed on the ground-floor, and soon afterwards their parents retired to bed upstairs. During the night the parents were aroused by the screaming of one of the children, who declared that one of the others was biting him. The noise of the children continuing, the mother got up, and went downstairs. She was surprised to perceive blood streaming from all three of them, and on turning down the bedclothes was horrified at seeing four large rats jump from the bed, no fewer than twelve of them being in the room. All three children were more or less severely bitten on the head, arms, and hands. The same night another child in a house nearly adjoining, was bitten in a similar manner. The other night a man, living in the same locality, was also attacked by these ferocious animals while asleep in bed. It is supposed the vermin have been driven from want of food to force themselves up the drains, and thus into the houses.

A RESPECTABLE SON-IN-LAW.

In the Court of Common Pleas a rather singular case was introduced by Sir George Honyman, who, on the part of the Rev. Mr. Maltby, who was the defendant in an action now pending, moved for a rule calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why he should not give security for costs, and stated that the circumstances of the case were very peculiar. The action was brought by a gentleman who called himself Baron Zyclinski against Mr. Maltby, his father-in-law, who was a clergyman of the Church of England, and Mr. Campbell, an attorney at Nottingham, to recover damages for false imprisonment. The plaintiff came over to this country and became a suitor to Miss Maltby, whom he married in October, 1860. They travelled about to various places, but in consequence of his conduct his wife had to leave him, and when he came to London he was given into custody by his father-in-law, for obtaining £400 upon false pretences. Early in 1861 the present action was brought, and in April of that year an application was made that the plaintiff should give security for costs, but Mr. Justice Williams refused to make the order, upon the ground that the plaintiff swore that he had no intention to leave England, but meant to reside here whatever was the result of the action. The next circumstance was that the baroness obtained a divorce for cruelty and adultery, and the present plaintiff was ordered to pay the costs, but though process had issued against him payment had not been obtained. The plaintiff had written a letter to the brother of Mr. Maltby, in which he said that his fortune would not permit him to advance the necessary funds to carry on the action, and therefore he had made an arrangement with certain persons. That the speculators would advance £1,000 in addition to the first advance, and that he had agreed to give up all damages and interest to the speculators. The writer added that he was much afraid that when the lawsuit was ended, the Maltby family would be ruined, as the speculators would carry off the whole, and that he was assured that he would get enormous damages and interest, because he was informed that his Government had demanded satisfaction from the English Government for the way in which he had been treated. For these reasons he desired to come to some amicable arrangement. The learned counsel added that they had no means of ascertaining where the plaintiff now was, and he submitted that it was clearly a case for security for costs.—Rule granted.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The official reports of the recent military events in Mexico have just reached Paris. They confirm the information already received from various sources of the attack and capture of the city of Puebla. According to our private advices our troops, at the latest date, were in possession of the town, with the exception of two forts, against which the attack was not to be directed, as the occupation of all the other positions of the enemy rendered the surrender of those forts inevitable.

Despite the supplications of the inhabitants the Mexican garrison, commanded by General Ortega, had resolved to withstand the siege; and the resistance it made, according to the reports of those who took part in that desperate struggle, was as energetic as it was courageous. Street by street, house by house, our soldiers, emulated by that heroic ardour which is common to them, had to fight their way. The streets were barricaded, the houses coated with earth, formed so many forts, against which our artillery was obliged successively to direct its fire.

Thanks to the skilful plans of General Forey, and to the maintenance of order during the advance of the besiegers, whose zeal it was at times necessary to restrain, our losses have not been, happily, in proportion to the difficulties which arose at every step. The artillery, under the able direction of its brave colonel, recently promoted to the rank of general, spared its fire as much as possible, as well as to prevent the destruction of the most populous portion of the city, where the inoffensive inhabitants had sought shelter, as to economise in some measure his ammunition, which had been procured at great cost of conveyance. The precision of aim remedied in some degree the relative want of shot and shell; and the part played by the artillery in this sanguinary combat deserves, in this point of view, the highest praise. Let us hasten to add that General Laumières, of the artillery, whose death had been reported, is only wounded. He was struck by a bullet in the forehead, and though the wound is serious, no fears of a fatal issue were entertained when the last dispatches left. This is the only general officer who has been wounded. Among the superior officers one colonel only received a slight wound in the shoulder.

The number of prisoners taken by our forces is considerable. Our officers, actuated by that generous spirit which always animates them, endeavoured to avoid as much as possible the effusion of blood in the houses which fell into their hands. Nevertheless, it was found necessary to blow up many of the houses, which had been transformed into so many fortresses, and to bury the defenders inside, who held out to the last in their ruins. The composition of the garrison of Puebla has again corroborated the assertions of all the correspondences which represented the majority of the Mexican population as favourable to European intervention. The Mexican flag, or rather the flag of Jaurez, counted among its defenders deserters from General Prim's army, Englishmen, Americans, and a great number of cosmopolite soldiers which the European continent provides in all adventurous wars. The presence of these various elements explains in part the unexpected resistance which has been made.

Passengers who left Vera Cruz by the last steamer are of the opinion that in the week which would follow the departure of the courier the complete occupation of Puebla must have taken place, and that the inhabitants, protected against the mercenaries who had joined General Ortega's army, must have received our troops with cordial hospitality.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday in Exeter-hall, which was well filled. The chair was taken by the president, Mr. Samuel Bowly, Mr. Tweedie, one of the honorary secretaries, read an abstract of the annual report, which commenced by referring to the special efforts that had been made to promote temperance during the International Exhibition. These included three meetings in Exeter-hall, one at the Crystal Palace, attended by about 20,000 persons; one at Surrey Chapel, one at the Lecture-hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, a ministerial conference at the London Coffee-house, attended by 80 clergymen and ministers; a medical conference at the residence of the treasurer, S. Gurney, Esq., M.P.; a breakfast to foreign members of the Social Science Association, a Band of Hope conversazione at the Freemasons'-hall, a temperance congress, extending over three days, at which 45 papers were read and discussed, and 50 sermons by ministers in town and country. The report stated that the general operations of the League during the year included 820 addresses by honorary deputations, 680 lectures by agents; and a mission to sailors, in connection with which 4,826 visits had been paid to vessels in the port of London; 99 meetings had been held on board ship, and 178 elsewhere; and 2,457 temperance and religious publications had been sold to sailors; of which 301 were copies of the Sacred Scriptures. A missionary who had laboured for more than two years and a half to promote temperance in the army was of opinion that at least 15 per cent. of the soldiers in the British army were teetotallers. A great deal had been done at Aldershot camp, and at the garrisons of Woolwich and Warley. The Military Temperance Society, begun about two years ago, at Woolwich, had enrolled 777 members, including the commandant of the garrison, 1 chaplain, 1 surgeon, 1 colonel, 8 majors, 8 captains, 2 lieutenants, 6 sergeant-majors, 54 sergeants, 54 corporals, and 33 bombardiers. At Warley, during eighteen months that have elapsed since the Temperance Society was formed, 1,571 soldiers had signed the pledge. This number included 1 captain, 1 schoolmaster, 8 staff-sergeants, 26 sergeants, 24 corporals, and 33 bombardiers; the remaining 1,480 being gunners. Many of these men, on leaving Woolwich and Warley, had formed temperance societies at other military stations in India, Corfu, the Cape of Good Hope, Gibraltar, Malta, Hong Kong, and other places. The League had a district agency in the midland counties, in connection with which numerous meetings and conferences had been held to promote temperance amongst the upper classes. Six meetings of young men had been held in City warehouses, and fifteen—the average attendance at which was 1,200—had been held at the Lambeth Baths. The cash account showed that the income and expenditure had been £9,034—£690 more than the preceding year. The meeting was subsequently addressed by a number of clergymen and gentlemen.

Good (K)Night.—After an evening of friendly talk with a party which included the late Douglas Jerrold, the two friends (Charles Knight and Jerrold, between whom a close friendship had subsisted for many years) walked homewards together. In the course of the evening the conversation had turned upon epitaphs, and Knight, half in jest, half in earnest, had asked the great wit to write his epitaph for him. The incident had escaped Knight's recollection, but on arriving at the point where they were to part, each for his own home, it was recalled to his memory by Jerrold himself. "I've got the epitaph for you," said he. "Well, what is it?" "Good Knight!" And with that they parted.

A Canine Detective.—One day last week a gentleman residing at Cotham was aroused from sleep by cries of distress issuing from the garden. Alarmed at such an occurrence at that unseasonable hour, he hastened with all speed to ascertain the cause, and on entering the garden found to his surprise a policeman struggling to release himself from the jaws of a large mastiff, which was kept on the premises as a terror to intruders. The animal, it appeared, observed the officer enter the garden, and having, like his master, an aversion to anything approaching an unwarrantable intrusion, he sprang at him, and, seizing him by a rather inconvenient part of his person, held him until his cries brought assistance. Fortunately the only harm done in the capture and attempted escape from the grasp of "constituted authority" was a rupture in the policeman's nether garments—a result for which, under the circumstances, he seemed deeply grateful.

COMMISSION & STEAM-BOAT AGENCY OFFICE
of
Wm. Matti & Co.
30 *Cangallo*

For Montevideo
Freight and Passengers.
The National steamer *Libertad*,
Captain S. Pidenza.
Leaves punctually every Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 in the afternoon, and return every Tuesday and Saturday.

Fares:
Cabin............ 8 patacones
Steerage............4 do
Cargo 4 do per ton

For Rosario,
Calling at Zaraté, San Pedro, Obligado, Las Hermanas and San Nicolas.
Trip through the Paraná de las Palmas.
Freight and passengers.
National Steam-packet *Pavon*,
Captain David Bruce.
Sails for the above ports every THURSDAY and SUNDAY at 12 o'clock morning, returning every Wednesday and Saturday.

Fares.
Zarate.................. Cabin, 4 pats
San Pedro.................. 8 do
Obligado.................. do 10 do
Las Hermanas.................. do 12 do
San Nicolas.................. do 12 do
Rosario.................. do 16 do
Steerage or deck passengers at half the above prices. Children according to age.
Freight, 6 patacons per ton to Rosario.
Specie, 1/4 per cent gold, 1/2 per cent silver.
Parcels, etc, received at the Agency, up to 10 o'clock in the morning of sailing.

For Paraná, Santa Fé,
And Intermediate Ports,
The well-known steam-packet
Dolorellas,
This well known Steamer runs between Rosario and Paraná calling at intermediate ports to Santa Fé.
Leaves Rosario every Friday, 2 hours after the arrival of the Pavon, from here, returning every Tuesday in time to put the passengers, mail packages specie and cargo on board the Pavon, which leaves the same day for Buenos Ayres, therefore passengers leaving on Thursday by the Pavon will be back on the following Wednesday.

Fares.
Cabin—To San Lorenzo 2 pats, To Diamante 6 do, To Sta Fé 8 do To Paraná 8 Deck or steerage half the above, parcels &c. received at conventional prices.

For Salto,
Calling at Nuevo Palmira, Fray Bentos Concepcion Paysandú and Concordia,
Freights and Passengers,
The New English steamer
ESMERALDA
Leaves for the above ports every Saturday at 10 in the morning returning every Thursday

Fares,
Nueva Palmyra....Cabin. 6 pats.
Fray Bentos...... do 9 do.
Concepcion....... do 13 do,
Paysandu......... do 14 do,
Concordia and Salto do 17 do,
Deck or steerage half the above rates, children according to age, freight 10 pats. per ton.
Specie, gold 1/4 of silver p %,
Packages and parcels received until 6 P. M. the day before sailing,

For Salto.
Calling at Nueva Palmira, Fray Bentos, Concepcion, Paysandu and Concordia
Freight and passengers.
National Steam packet *Salto.*
Capt A. Ceppi
Leaves for the above ports every Thursday at 10 in the morning returning every Monday on which day she will leave for Montevideo at 5 ... evening

Fares.
Nueva Palmyra.......... Cabin 6 pat
Fray Bentos.......... do 9 do
Concepcion.......... do 13 do.
Paysandu.......... do 14 do.
Concordia and Salto.......... do 17 do.
Deck or steerage half the above rates, children according to age, freight 10 pat per ton
Specie, gold 1/4 of silver 1/2 p%
Packages and parcels received until 6 o'c P M the evening before day of sailing
Passengers for Carmelo will find carriages in Higueritas.

FOR CORRIENTES
Calling at Paraná, La Paz, Casilla de la Esquina, Casilla de Goya y Bella Vista.
Freights and Passengers.
The British Steamer
ESPIGADOR
Will leave from Rosario on the 7th. July after the arrival of the Pavon returning on the 17 of July.

For Cuyabá
calling at San Nicolás, Rosario, Paraná, Corrientes Asuncion and all the other intermediate ports of Brazil
The New Steamer
Marques de Olinda
Leaves Buenos Ayres the 4th August taking cabin and deck passengers, for which ... as the best accommodations.

Fares.
San Nicolas.................. 16 p ...
Rosario.................. 20 do
Paraná.................. 28 do
Corrientes.................. 60 do
Asuncion.................. 90 do
Corumba.................. 142 do

For Bahia Blanca and Patagones.
NAT. STEAMER "CORRIENTES."
Capt. Jose Avenente.
Will leave for the above ports, on 7 of July with passengers and cargo.
FARES.
Cabin, to either port 500$ m/c.
Steerage, do 300
Cargo per 140 cubic ft. or 80 @ weight } 250$ and 5 p%
NOTE.—No passengers admitted on board of these steamers without first having got their tickets, nor cargo received on board without an order from the agency. Parcels &c. pay freights agreed on beforehand. For all information concerning the above steamers apply at the agency,
WM. MATTI & CO
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Great Bargain.
Some first class sheep either a whole or a half or two flocks on the coast of the Uruguay, land will be rented at a low rate with abundance of wood and water. Apply T. F. Standard office. J 1 10 p.

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Money orders, payable on demand at any market town in Ireland, given by Austin Latham
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Constantly on hand, a large assortment of the following articles for sale at moderate prices

American Ploughs,
Steel Hoes of best quality
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Post Hole-borers, or augers for boring the ground for setting posts
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Horse Cultivators, and Hand do,
Doors, and Casings for doors
Carriages, Parlour Fire Grates
Handles for hoes, picks, axes, rakes, adzes, augers, etc
Scythe Sheaths, Hydraulic Rams,
Hay Knives,
Wooden Butter Ladles
Towel Rollers,
Transplanting Trowels,
Saw Knives for beef
Zinc Tubing for pumps,
Wood ditto for do
Reels for laying out gardens
Butter Workers,
Folding and Step Ladders,
Parlour and Cook Stoves
Springs for Carriages,
Portable Blacksmith's Forges
Carriage, waggon & plough Harness
Root Pullers and Grass Scythes
Rush do. Patent Axle Grease
American Axes and Hay Forks
Grindstone Trimmings, Horse-shoes
Twine for tying wool,
Ladies' and Children's Garden Tools,
Stove Lustre, Carriage Pol...
Screw Wrenches
Auger Bits for wire fencing,
Baling Machines,
Corn Hullers or Threshers,
[illegible]
[illegible]

Dough Kneaders for making bread,
Ant Fumigators, Fly Traps
Fan Mills or Winnowing Machines,
Gas Machines, Hay & Chaff Cutters
Meat Cutters for making sausages,
Smut Machines for cleaning wheat
Folding machines for Tinmen,
Circular Shears for do
Wool Pickers,
Wool Burring Machine for taking burr out of wool
Washing Machines,
Wire Stretchers for making wire fencing
Planing, Tongueing and Grooving Machines for lumber
Horse powers,
Dog and Sheep Powers
Mortising machines
Steel Pruning Knives & Bill Hooks
Embossing Press for leather
Cheese Presses, Rein Snaps
Steel Shovels and Spades,
Grain do, Boy's do
Steel Rakes, Wooden Hay Rakes
Lumber rules
Spokes for carriage wheels,
Buck Saws for sawing firewood
Pruning Shears, Ox Yokes,
Store Trucks, Stone Hammers
Market or Cane Knives,
Paint Mills,
Corn and Coffee Mills,
Bark Mills, Wheat do
Waggon and Carriage Jacks, for greasing wheels
Steel Picks, Hay Press, Ox Shovels,
Potato and Spading Forks
Iron Posts, Harrows, Iron Rakes,
Field Rollers, Steel Yards
Horse Hay Rakes,
Boot Jacks, Clothes Dryers
Hames for harness,
Sand Screens,
Carpenter's Hand Screws, etc.

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DR. N. O CORNWALL
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Artificial Teeth
Set in Amber.
Single teeth inserted by pivot on the natural root. Partial and entire sets on gold, amber and vulcanite, so as to imitate with the greatest perfection and serve all the purposes of the natural organs.
Decayed teeth filled so as to preserve them for life. Aching teeth cured or extracted with little trouble or no pain. Tartar cleaned so as not speedily return and the gums rendered sound and healthy advice gratis and charge for operations moderate.
Just received a small lot of excellent Tooth Powder.

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SHIP BROKER.
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The first class American ship.
St George
Coppered and copper fastened, 409 tons reg
Cleveland master
Is now receiving cargo and having the greater part ready to go on board, will meet with quick despatch.
Consignees E *H* Folmar and Co.
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The new first class and fast sailing clipper Barque,
Annie M. Kelley
copper and copper fastened, 350 tons Register.
Lawyer Master.
Is now receiving cargo in Inner roads and having three fourths of her cargo ready to go on board will meet with quick despatch.
Consignees E. H. Folmar and Co.
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The first class *American* ship.
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Coppered and copper fastened 724 tons reg
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Can take freights for the above ports, and has superior accommodations for passengers will be despatched about the 10th of July. Consignees Barth and Volck.
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The first class American ship.
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Consignees Moore Punch & Tudor.
For further particulars apply to
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The fine fast sailing A1 British Schooner "Storm Bird" 113 tons register, James Le Boeuf Master is now discharging in the Inner Roads and will be ready to receive cargo for the above destination in the course of 8 days. For further particulars please apply to her Consignee Antonio Fernandez Ramos Esq. or to Henry J. Powell and Co.
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The fine A.1
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266 Tons Capt. Moglia.
Has the last bales alongside and clearing at the Custom House.
Consignees Messrs. G. Nauts & Demot.
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Can only engage a few bales and will have quick despatch,
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Dutch brig Louisa 3/3 A 1 280 tons
This fine opportunity can engage still a few bales and dry hides, Consignees D T Visser and Co.
Belgian barque Providence, 207 tons Captain Locsewitz, a chartered vessel will have quick despatch, Messrs Altgelt Ferber and Co.
For England for orders.
Dutch schooner "Zeemuw" 159 tons Captain Van Wyk. A chartered vessel and has all her cargo afloat.
Consignees Mess Arning and Hutz
Loading in the Uruguay.
British brig LEMNOS, 230 tons, Captain Hoddidot. Consignees Mess Shaw Barber.
For further particulars concerning the above named vessels please apply to
Chas. W. Benn & Co.
SHIP BROKERS, &c,
Calle 25, de Mayo, No 49.

The Consulate of Denmark.
Has been removed to calle Rivadavia No. 329 1st story. J 18 6 p.

GEORGE TEMPERLEY
80—Cangallo—80
IMMENSE STOCK,
OF
Ready-made clothing & hosiery
Autumn and winter clothing in every variety of style and quality. The present stock embraces a first-rate assortment of the best fabrics of the English and French markets. There will be also found a select quantity of fashionable articles, as will, be seen by inspection of the most recent importation.
Buckinghams, winter-capes, Raglans, surtouts, pilot jackets, paletots over-coats, McFarlanes, Cavours, Garibaldis, shooting-jackets, jacquets Anglais, sacks, pantaloons, and waistcoats of all descriptions.
Dressing-gowns, morning Caps divan do, linen shirts, linen-fronts with collars, Crimean and Garibaldi shirts ... shirts for all ages.
Umbrellas, walking Sticks, opera-glasses, stockings.
Also a select assortment of winter cashmires; all kinds of india-rubber goods.
Neck ties, gloves, hats woollens and flannels; Orders executed to every taste, and clothes made to order, including all kinds of children's clothing.

Briton and Medical General (Incorporated with the Unity General.)
Life Assurance association chief offices West strand London w c, Capital 3,000,000£ sterling. Propositions for life assurance are received and immediate attention paid to the same. A prospectus of rates and other particulars will be furnished on application to the company's agent in this city.
George Wilks.
—7 Calle Mayo 7—.

BRITISH HOSPITAL.
Calle de Bolivar,
Resident Physician Dr. R. Reid
The Hospital contains very comfortable apartments for *private patients* who will receive every care and attention during sickness.
Terms including medical attendance.
Private Rooms 100$ per diem.
Double Wards 50$ do
Ordinary Wards 20 do

Subscriptions are earnestly solicited to aid in the support of and poor distressed British subjects, and will be received by H. M. Consul, the English and Scotch Chaplains *and* the members of the Committee.
F. W. MOORE,
Hon Secretary,
Calle del Perú No. 83.

For Colonia and Carmelo:
THE NATIONAL STEAMER
CAAGUAZU
CAPTAIN—ALEX HENDERSON.
Leaves for Colonia every Tuesday at 12 in the noon.
For Colonia & Carmelo every Saturday at 8 o'clock a. m.
Returns from Colonia every Thursday at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.
From Colonia and Carmelo every Monday at 5. in the afternoon.
FARES
To Colonia 4 pts. ... Carmelo ...
NOTE—The diligences for Rosario San José and Santa Lucia await the arrival of the steamer.
Cargo at conventional rates.
Neither passengers or cargo will be received on board without the "boleto" from the Agency.
For further particulars apply at the agency of Risso calle Reconquista No. 73.
Jan 1st *E. D. Risso.*

B. PARODY.
Clothing Store Cangallo 51,
Winter St ... received a large assortment ready made clothing for men and children. Black cloth Buckinghams do coloured quilted and lined with silk also with merino, Ragland do double brested coats pants and vests, fancy cloths, fancy vests, compleet suits frock coats vest and pant solferinos with pant and vest, morning gowns shirts of all description for all ages, woolen singlets do drawers ... merino shirts, umbrellas etc.
Also a large and complete assortment for children. Orders executed on the shortest notice.

FOR MONTEVIDEO.
The splendid National steamer
"[illegible]"
Cargo and Passengers.
Captain D. M. Soriano
Leaves every Monday and Wednesday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon returning every Wednesday and Sunday
Fares.
Cabin passages 8 pat
Stearage 4 "
Cargo per ton 4 "
Parcels conventional prices.
For further particulars and for tickets &, apply at the agency
E. D. RISSO.
Ochoa's house—80 Reconquista.

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Hibernian House
GENERAL
GROCERY ESTABISHMENT,
78, 83, 85 ***CALLE PIEDAD***
A large and well-assorted stock of finest Teas, Sugars, Wines, Spirits, Brandies, &c. Ale and Porter of favourite brands, and every article suitable for camp and family use.—All goods delivered in the plazas free, and any article not approved of taken back.—Ready-made Clothing, Irish Frieze, English Hams, Cheese, &c. &c. &c.
Thomas Fallon.

New Hospital
The Sisters of Mercy beg leave to inform their countrymen that they have established an hospital immediately adjoining their house of Mercy, here poor people from the country and sick girls in the city, will receive all the kindness and attention that their cases may require.
Subscriptions will be gratefully received and acknowledged by the Sisters, at their Convent of Mercy; by the Rev A. D. Fahy; by the Rev Mr Smith, Lobos; Rev Mr Carolan Lujan; Rev Mr Curran, Capilla del Señor; and Rev Mr Connolly, Chascomus; also by Mr Michael Duggan, wool market

WHOLESALE & RETAIL!
Clothing Store,
Calle de Cangallo 80.
Just received per Paquet Giorgina from Havre a complete and select assortment of gentlemens and youths clothing of every description and latest styles.

For London direct,
The fine Italian barque
Capriccio
5-6 A 1
267 tons, capt Monste. This fine vessel has two thirds of her cargo engaged and shipping, and can only engage a few salted hides and bales; will have immediate despatch.
For further particulars please apply to the consignees, Messrs C. T. Getting and co or to
Chas. Wm. Benn & Co,
Ship Brokers,
Calle 25 de Mayo, 49 m1510

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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.
The great success of this "delicious condiment" has been the signal for the appearance of many "spurious imitations" totally different in "flavor" and destitute of the "digestive properties" of this ...
Purchasers are earnestly requested to ask for
LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
Prepared only by
LEA & PERRINS, Worcester.

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GRAMMARSCHOOL.
Calle Larga de Barracas.
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(Formerly of the University College London.)
English families are hereby informed that this establishment affords a true specimen of an English School and that through the incessant care and attention of the Director and able Assistants, the soundest education is imparted to the pupils confided to his management.
For comfort and attendance to the moral and physical wants of the pupils, this establishment is perhaps unequalled in the Plate Best references given

SILESIAN MERINO RAMS.
On sale a few of these splendid animals recently imported from the States.
The animals can be seen at Mr. Coffin's chacra at Moron.
For further particulars apply to
T. B. COFFIN & SON
81 to 87 Esmeralda

265 *Buen Orden* 265
Sheep Scab Specific.
Patented by the superior Government.
This certain and efficacious remedy will give a radical cure for sheep scab. One arroba suffices for the treatment of 800 to 1000 animals; sold with instructions for application at $160. per arroba or $8 per lb.
The undersigned begs to call the attention of sheep farmers to the fact that his remedy, contrary to almost all the specifics offered to them, is altogether free from poisonous and dangerous substances.
CARLOS GEYER.

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Editors and proprietors—
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All orders from the country are punctually attended to

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Of 1266 tons register Captain J N Brown will be ready in a few days, to receive cargo for either one of the above port. For further particulars, apply to the Consignee Messrs Zimmerman Fairs and Co.
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ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS SMITHS, &c.
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JAMES SAUNDERS begs to announce to the public that he entered into Partnership with ALBERT KEYSER, in the above business, at the premises formerly occupied by Mr Thomas Moore, and lately in possession of J. Saunders.
Wool presses, cranes, and der-roying machine wire stretchers or screws, of a superior quality for erecting wire fences; wire rollers, &c., horse power chain pumps of camp and chacra purposes, simple and complete; steam engines, ships smith work in general and all kinds of machinery repaired at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms
The great share of patronage which he has enjoyed since commencing business is the best assurance he can give his friends of promptness and fidelity in the execution of all orders entrusted to him; and with his view he has taken as partner an active and experienced man of business who will [illegible]

COLEGIO ANGLO-PORTEÑO
205—CALLE MAYPU—205
This school has been established for several years, and is wellknown in this city.
No pains are spared to make the place of instruction attractive to the pupils, and the instruction itself profitable.
Patrons are respectfully invited to visit the school, and to note carefully the monthly reports of progress and deportment.
The English, Spanish, and French languages are carefully taught by skilful instructors, and every branch of useful or ornamental education may be prosecuted in either of these languages.
French and drawing are taught after school hours. Also an afternoon class for fancy work four times a week.
Day pupils can be received at any time, and a few could be accommodated as boarders or half-boarders.
Sept. 29th.
Anne S. Smith, 205 *Maypu,*

THE ARGENTINE
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea, or on the rivers.
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"The Standard,"—Printed and Published every morning, at the STANDARD Printing office, 72 and 74 Calle Belgrano, Buenos Ayres, by the Proprietors and Editors M. G. and E. T. MULHALL.

THE NEWS BUDGET.

A new kind of target was tried at Shoeburyness last week with complete success. The new target was constructed of alternate layers of wood and iron, and so far as weight per superficial foot goes, it is lighter than the Minotaur, but heavier than the Warrior broadside. It stood without material injury a heavy fire from a 68, 110, and a 200-pounder, and it only yielded to the 300-pounder Armstrong rifled gun, charged with 45 lb. of powder, and loaded with a steel shot.

The will of George Lake, Esq., formerly of Higham, but late of Frinsbury, Kent, was proved in London, on the 18th ult. He bequeaths the sum of [illegible] for rebuilding the schools at Higham, and £400 for the schools of the parishes of Tonge and Bapchild; and to the London Ragged School Union, the Kent and Canterbury Hospital, and the Maidstone and Kent Ophthalmic Hospital, each £100.

Trade Outrage.—An outrage of a class too common in trades affecting bricklayers took place in Park View, Manchester, last week. At that place an attempt was made to destroy with gunpowder a new house, which is built up of Lancashire patent bricks. This is the supposed cause of the outrage, and the supposition is strengthened by the fact that the private watchman of the Lancashire Brick and Tile Company was assaulted by two men on Saturday morning.

The Suicide of Mr. Swanborough.—The ladies and gentlemen constituting the dramatic company of the Strand Theatre, together with all employés of that establishment, were called together and apprised that in consequence of the melancholy suicide of Mr. H. V. Swanborough, sen., the late lessee, their services will no longer be required. Thus sadly and suddenly, the little house which had become popular under a management distinguished by liberality and taste has closed its doors upon the public.

Death of a Fighting Parson.—Letters from the 14th Connecticut regiment make the announcement that Captain Samuel Fisk, of that regiment, was shot from his horse in the Sunday battle at Chancellorsville, and his body had not been recovered. He was pastor of the Congregational church at Madison, Connecticut, but obtained a vacation from his church to accept a lieutenancy and take part in this war. His promotion to a captaincy is recent, and at the time of the late battle he was acting as brigade inspector.—*American paper.*

A serious accident occurred at the Pavilion at Brighton on Wednesday evening. The Christy Minstrels were announced to give a concert in the Music-room, and a very numerous audience had assembled. Just before the commencement of the performance an escape of gas took place. Search was made to discover where the escape was, and a light being applied, several explosions took place. One side of the room was completely wrecked. Frightful confusion ensued, but as the means of egress were good the audience escaped without, it is believed, any serious casualty to any person having occurred. The building, however, caught fire, and the flames were with some difficulty extinguished.

Income Tax.—A Parliamentary return has just been issued, which states that the amounts of income tax charged for the years 1861-2, viz., 6d. in the pound on incomes between £100 and £150, and 9d. in the pound on incomes of £150 and upwards, were £10,030,103, and that the annual values on which the tax was chargeable amounted to £298,304,987. The values which would be chargeable after the abatements before assessment proposed by the chairman of the income tax committee in 1861, are stated at £241,597,709, and the amount of tax which would be chargeable on the increased rate of tax is given at £11,078,229.

Antidote to Strychnine.—Dr. Rienderholl, says *Galignani*, has successfully administ red fatty substances as an antidote to strychnine. From experiments instituted on about thirty dogs and rabbits, it appears that the absorption of strychnine and its compounds is prevented by administering fat, butter, or oil, the first being more active. Time is thus gained to proceed to other remedies, such as emetics; but as any fatty substance also impedes the action of the latter, they must be given in larger doses, or else the stomach-pump should be used. At all events, fat seems to be more efficacious than other antidotes in the case of poisoning by strychnine, especially more so than morphine or conicine.

Father Mathew.—It is stated that Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., has nearly completed the work on which he has for some time been engaged, and which is to be entitled "Father Mathew: a Biography." The career of Father Mathew is one of the most remarkable instances in modern history of a great national reform movement conducted by the benevolence and energy of one man; and the life of Father Mathew is to a certain extent the history of Ireland for a generation. Mr. Maguire, who was one of Father Mathew's closest friends, has collected materials which will form a complete exposition of the career and character of the great temperance advocate, the change he effected, and the condition of the people among whom he laboured.

All Round the World in Seventy-one Days.—We have news which has made the circumference of the world in seventy-one days, says a New York paper. On Thursday (April 30), by the way of England, we published the announcement of the sailing of the ship King Lear from Hong-Kong on the 18th of February, bound for San Francisco, and yesterday (May 1) we received a dispatch from the latter place, announcing her safe arrival. Within five years the same thing will be accomplished in five minutes.

A Dangerous Woman.—A curious case came before the magistrate at the Thames Police-court on Thursday, Elizabeth Jones, a young woman, was charged with having fired a pistol at a boy. There was no doubt that she had committed the offence charged but the evidence, and her own demeanour in court, indicated that she was of unsound mind. Her brother came forward to vouch for her sanity, but his own was not very clear; and, indeed, it appeared that the family—the brother and two sisters—were all strange in their demeanour. Finally, the prisoner was remanded for a week, to give time for inquiries to be made into her sanity.

Testing Cables and Anchors.—A bill introduced by Mr. Layard in the House of Commons, and which has been read a first time, will, if carried through, doubtless check a great evil—viz., the manufacture of unsound cables and anchors. Under the present system, these important requisites for the service of our mercantile marine are not tested under any recognised authorities, and consequently, in many cases, are made of very inferior iron, the effect being to add greatly to the number of shipping disasters. It is now proposed that the Board of Trade shall appoint an inspector to exercise a general supervision over all proving establishments for testing anchors and cables under this act, and it is provided that it shall be unlawful for makers or dealers to sell unproved anchors or cables.

The foundation stone of the new railway bridge across the Thames, in connection with the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, was laid on Saturday by Lord Sondes, before a numerous company. The bridge crosses the Thames a few yards only from the site of the Blackfriars-bridge, and it is to consist of five arches. Besides Lord Sondes, who is chairman of the company, there were also Lord Harris, the vice chairman, Mr. Cubitt, the engineer, Sir Morton Peto, &c. The block of stone was about five tons weight. After the ceremony a collation took place, at which all prosperity was wished and anticipated for the new railway. It is expected that the bridge will be opened for traffic in May next year.

The Source of the Nile.—The following important communication appears in the metropolitan papers:—"Sir,—Through the prompt kindness of Mr. Hammond, of the Foreign-office, I have received letters bringing the cheering intelligence that Mr. Consul Petherick reached Gondokoro, on the White Nile, from the west, on the 23rd of February, and there joined Captains Speke and Grant. Captain Speke announces that the great lake Victoria Nyanza is unquestionably the main source of the Nile, and prefaces his letter to me with the words, 'I said I would do it, and I have done it.' Public feeling has been so excited by the report of the death of Mr. Petherick and his wife that I lose not a moment in asking you to make known this good news.—In haste, I remain, your obedient servant, RODERICK I. MURCHISON."

Murder of a Schoolmaster.—A great horror has been excited by the foul murder of a national schoolmaster, named Fitzhenry, near his own house, within a few miles of New Ross. The deed is described by the Wexford papers as one of "brutal and fiendish atrocity." The victim was found on Sunday morning in a lane, quite dead, with his skull battered in and his brains scattered about, surrounded with blood. There is yet no account of the coroner's inquest, but a correspondent states that the police have a chain of evidence that will be likely to bring the guilty party or parties to justice. It appears that there was a dispute about the payment of money for some land to a relative, who was going to America, and it is suspected that this led to the murder.

Bull Baiting in France.—The Society for the Protection of Animals in France has addressed the following to the principal journals:—"At the announcement that has been made of the bull-fights which are to take place at Nismes on the 10th and 14th of May, the Society for the Protection of Animals has been greatly grieved. The society would fail in its mission if it did not protest in the most emphatic manner against such cruel exhibitions being permitted, which are also against the Act passed on the 2nd of July, 1850, as bulls are domestic and useful animals. The society will appeal to the highest authority of the land to stop such a barbarous step being allowed to gain ground, and will point out the danger and cruelty if it should be permitted."

Thomas Hood's Last Moments.—Knowing himself to be dying, he called us around him—my mother, my little brother, just ten years old, and myself. He gave us his last blessing, tenderly, and fondly, and then quietly clasping my mother's hand, he said, "Remember, Jane, I forgive all, as I hope to be forgiven!" He lay for some time calmly and peacefully, but breathing slowly and with difficulty. My mother bending over him heard him say faintly, "O Lord! say 'Arise, take up thy cross, and follow me!'" His last words were, "Dying, Dying!" as if he was glad to realise the rest implied in them. He then sank into what seemed a deep slumber.—*Memorials of Thomas Hood.*

Garrotte Robbery.—John Wilson was charged at the Manchester Police-court last week with robbing Walter Chapell, coach-painter, of a purse containing 2s. and some pence. About eleven o'clock on Sunday night the prosecutor stopped to strike a match in Bale-street, Mosley-street, when he was seized round the neck by the prisoner with two other men, and thrown down and robbed. He followed them into Oxford-street, where the prisoner was captured by a policeman, but the other two escaped. Mr. Ellison, the presiding magistrate, said that the prisoner was not known to the police, and as he did not think a jury would be convinced of his identity he would be discharged.

The successor of Daniel Whittle Harvey.—The election of a commissioner of police for the City of London, in the room of the late Mr. Daniel Whittle Harvey, took place on Thursday. The electors were the members of the Court of Common Council. There were twelve candidates, all of them military men. By successive votes this number was at last reduced to two—Colonel James Fraser and Captain Congreve, and at this stage the majority was so decidedly marked in favour of the colonel, that Captain Congreve said he would not put the council to the trouble of another division. Colonel Fraser was, therefore, declared by the Lord Mayor to be duly elected.

The Honourable Mrs. Yelverton and Mrs. Forbes.—It was mentioned some time ago, says a contemporary, that an action had been brought by the Hon. Mrs. Yelverton against Mrs. Forbes, the lady who lives with Mrs. Yelverton's husband, claiming damages on the ground of the slanderous libel contained in the latter's letter to the London *Examiner*. Defences have been lodged in the court of session by Mrs. Forbes to the effect—first, that she is the lawful wife of Major Yelverton, and that, as such, her husband, if any person, is the party to be proceeded against; and secondly, that as she has no domicile or effects in Scotland, the court has no jurisdiction in the case. The defences admit that the libellous letter in the *Examiner* was written by Mrs. Forbes.

Some surprise was created at Marseilles a few days since by the arrival there of 150 convicts from Cayenne, their period of punishment having expired. They had been landed at Toulon from a ship of war, and had arrived at Marseilles on their way to the place allocated to them for their future residence. It was necessary that their passports should be signed at Marseilles, and as this formality required some time they amused themselves in visiting the town. In was easy to recognise them by their faces bronzed with the tropical sun of Cayenne. They had the appearance of having freely indulged in wine. One of them who had saved a sum of 800fr., had nearly fallen a victim to the cupidity of one of his companions, but the police interfered and arrested both.

An inquest was held by Mr. Carttar, the coroner for Greenwich, on the body of a youth named Thomas Hart, aged fourteen, the son of a gentleman residing in Avenue-road, Regent's-park. From the evidence it appeared that deceased was a cadet on board the Worcester naval training ship, established by the late Mr. Green and others, and that on Sunday, the 3rd of May, he was sitting on the hind part of the vessel, and, on being called forward, lost his footing and fell into the Thames, the body not being recovered until Tuesday last. The coroner expressed his astonishment that the cadets were not taught to swim as being necessary to their profession. The jury concurred in the coroner's remark, and the commander of the vessel said the subject was now under consideration, and would probably be adopted. Verdict, "Accidental death."

A Perilous Leap.—About half-past four o'clock on Thursday afternoon, as a servant of Lieutenant Mellor of the 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, which regiment is now in training at the barracks in Salford, was riding a valuable and spirited horse belonging to his master through Windmill-street, the animal took fright, and rushing at a furious pace across Lower Mosley-street, leaped through the window of a house occupied by Mr. Edward Donelly, sub-inspector of water-works. The rider kept his seat admirably, and alighted with the horse in the sitting-room, which was fortunately unoccupied at the time. In its leap the horse knocked down the iron railings fronting the house, thus breaking the area windows. The horse's legs were slightly cut, and its rider escaped with but slight damage. The animal was released without much difficulty.

Emigration of Lancashire Operatives.—A body of Lancashire operatives left Birkenhead in the British Crown, on Saturday last, for Canterbury, New Zealand. These emigrants were provided with free passages by funds remitted by the Provincial Government to the Emigration Commissioners, in mitigation of the prevailing distress. The British Crown was towed on her passage to a distance of twenty miles beyond Tuskar, where she was left on the 4th inst., proceeding on her voyage, all well. The numbers that went out were 84 married couples, 47 single men, 80 single women, and 111 children—in all 406 souls—and were placed under the care of J. T. S. Jolley, Esq., surgeon superintendent, who was assisted in his duties by Mrs. Esther Jones, matron, and Miss Emma Sykes, submatron.

Honi Soit qui Mal y Pense.—A lady has invented a new method of shoplifting. She went into one of the great silk mercers' on the Boulevard des Italiens, and, going up to a sheepish-looking young man behind a deserted counter, told him she had had the misfortune to drop her garter, and that, in consequence, her stocking was falling over the foot; she requested him to accommodate her with a piece of tape, and to allow her to put it on behind the counter. The young man, blushing crimson, instantly gave her the tape, and, in the most respectful manner, vacated the dark side of the counter, and left the lady, who at once helped herself to a silk dress, which she tied under her crinoline with the tape. She then came forward and thanked the civil shopman, and vanished. When the man returned to his quarters he found the dress gone, and instantly knew he had been robbed, but too late—the garterless lady was out of sight.

Singular Action for Damages.—A curious trial took place in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which an actor, named Jordan, sought to recover damages from Colonel Gibbon for false imprisonment. The plaintiff had separated from his wife, an actress, and she took lodgings in the same house where the defendant was staying. The plaintiff suspected Mr. Boucicault of visiting his wife, and watched the house. He saw him go in. He rushed up after him, searched different suites of apartments, and not finding Mr. Boucicault, became very violent, and refused to leave. Colonel Gibbon sent for a police-constable, who refused to remove him unless given in charge. Colonel Gibbon did so, but at the police-station declined to press the charge. This was the assault complained of; and as it appeared that the colonel had said the plaintiff might search his rooms, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £25.

Superstition.—In the Isle of Man a superstition exists that if the knots of the shroud are not untied when the coffin is nailed up the ghost of the deceased will wander about. A funeral recently took place, and soon after it was rumoured that the deceased's ghost had visited her former home, and it was remembered that the knots had not been untied. The vicar was applied to for leave to open the grave and allow the needful to be done, to which he, of course, objected, doing his utmost to show the party the folly of such notions. The friends, however, were determined not to be outdone, and early on Sunday morning week the grave was opened, the lid of the coffin removed, the knots unloosed, and the grave made all right ere the sun rose.

A Medical Man Accidentally Poisoned.—On Monday an inquest was held at the village of Dalston, near Carlisle, on view of the body of Dr. Evans, who died there on the previous Saturday. On that morning his landlady found him lying on the drawing-room floor, as if he had fallen from the couch. He was only able to speak a few words. He continued insensible to the evening, when he died, notwithstanding that every means had been used to rally him. A *post-mortem* examination was made on Monday, when it appeared that death had been caused by chloroform. It was also shown that deceased had been in the habit of using this subtle poison to relieve his pain, and that he carried it diluted in his conveyance. Dr. Evans was only thirty-seven years of age, and a rising man in his profession. He was well respected, and the poor will miss a kind friend.

Saluting Extraordinary.—The Prussian frigate Gefion, 46, Captain Klatt, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday morning, and saluted the flags of Vice-Admiral Seymour (port admiral) and Rear-Admiral Sydney Colpoys Dacres, commanding the Channel squadron, also the garrison. The above frigate is last from Havana, and is homeward bound. The Swedish corvette Lagerbelke, Captain Herkepe, also arrived at Spithead the same morning, and saluted the authorities before named and the garrison. This corvette is last from St. Helena, and is also homeward bound. The saluting, on the arrival of these men-of-war was tremendous, from the fact that the etiquette of the service demanded a separate salute from each authority; and there happened to be an admiral's ship at Spithead, as well as the flag-ship in the harbour. Twelve distinct salutes were fired, from the garrison battery, flag-ship (Victory) of Vice-Admiral Seymour, G.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Dacres' flag-ship (Edgar), each foreigner returning the separate salutes.

Alleged Disgusting Conduct of a Gentleman.—Some time ago statements were made in three or four of the police courts in London in reference to proceedings of a most disgusting kind. By one means or another a fellow in the garb of a gentleman had succeeded in getting out of various workhouses young women who were near to their confinement. Professedly, he wished to engage them as wet-nurses; really, he took them to brothels, and attempted to commit criminal assaults upon them. At first no clue was obtained by which the scoundrel could be traced. Subsequently, however, the police got upon his track, and on Monday he was brought up at Bow-street charged with the offences. He is described by the reporter as possessing a gentlemanly exterior. He refused, however, to give any name or address, although he was defended by a solicitor. One or two of the cases against him were gone into, and finally he was remanded—the magistrate expressing his intention to commit him for trial.

Profligacy and Suicide.—An inquest was held at Limehouse, on Tuesday, by Mr. Walthew, on the body of William Nevill. The deceased had been living with Eliza Head, the wife of a seaman, during her husband's absence on a voyage; but he accidentally returned and a dreadful disturbance took place, which resulted in the deceased being kicked in one eye and bit in the other, and otherwise severely bruised. John Walker, lockman of the Limehouse-dock of the river Lea, said the deceased had come to him and said, if he could not get the woman to leave her husband he should commit suicide. He was found a few days after in the lock, though Walker did not think he was going to act on his advice when he said to him, "Well, if you are going to drown yourself, you had better do so in my lock, and I will make some money by fishing you out when dead." Seeing the possibility of the deceased having met his death by vengeance, the jury returned a verdict expressing no opinion as to how he came into the water.

A Fight on an Omnibus.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, an action for assault, Pescod v. Bull, was brought before Mr. Baron Martin. The assault took place about eleven o'clock in the evening, outside a Waterloo omnibus, in the Walworth-road. The plaintiff, a pork butcher, was a passenger on the box seat, and the defendant, who sat near him, had a quarrel with the coachman, and while attempting to aim a blow at him struck the defendant, injuring his arm and wrist so as to render it necessary that he should get medical advice.—Mr. T. Atkinson did not call any evidence for the defence, but contended that the assault was of too trumpery a nature to have been made the subject of an assault.—Mr. Baron Martin, in summing up, said he thought the case was one which ought to have been taken before a magistrate or the County Court.—The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £8 damages, which they said they wished should include all the costs in the case.

The Book Society.—A numerous party of the friends of this society met together at the London Coffee-house, Ludgate-hill, in order to commemorate the 113th anniversary of its institution by a soirée and public meeting. The society was established in the year 1750, for the simple purpose of disseminating religious knowledge amongst the poor of all ages; and to that end it prints and circulates books and tracts, suitable for adults for boys, for girls, and even for babies. Of one tract issued on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's marriage, no less than 175,000 copies were sold. The amount of subscriptions and donations received last year was £4,790; while the produce of the sale of books at the society's depôt in Paternoster-row and at the Soho Bazaar fell very little short of £5,800. The meeting was presided over by Mr. John Corderoy, and several addresses were delivered, having for their object the stimulating of all present to help in the work in which the society was so successfully engaged.

A Cab Question.—A gentleman named Barker, of Primrose-hill, appeared at Marylebone Police-court, before Mr. Yardley, on a summons for cab fare.—Joseph Stevens brought the defendant, and another grown-up person and a child from the Kensington Museum to his house, where he offered two shillings, which was not sufficient, even for distance, by a sixpence, leaving out of question the extra person.—Defendant: The child is under ten years of age.—Mr. Yardley: Then it is liable to be reckoned as one person.—Defendant: I was not aware that they could charge for a child under ten years of age.—Mr. Yardley: Indeed they can. I have always held that a child can be charged for as a person. My opinion has been confirmed within the last week by a case which has been decided in the Court of Queen's Bench, where it has been settled by the judges that a child under ten years of age, riding in a cab, is to be reckoned as a person, and that two under ten to be counted as one.—Defendant was then ordered to pay the extra sixpence for the child, and five shillings costs.

The Admiral and the Cabman.—Rear-Admiral William Shepherd, of 4, Francis-street, Paddington, was called to answer a summons taken out against him by a cabman for refusing to pay a cab fare of 10s.—After a delay of some time, through his non-appearance, the case was gone into in his absence, and the claim having been satisfactorily made out, his worship ordered that the 10s. should be paid, and 5s. costs.—After the decision the Admiral walked into court, as he had hoped his worship would take his cases at once, as he had an engagement to meet the Duke of Somerset at four o'clock. (This was an allusion to two cases where the Admiral had summoned cabmen for overcharge.)—Mr. Yardley: Your case has been heard, and unless you pay the money you must go to prison for seven days.—Admiral: But I have an appointment with the Duke of Somerset at four.—Mr. Yardley: That must be postponed unless you pay the money.—The money not being forthcoming the Admiral was conveyed away in the prison van.

The Bird Bogey.—A correspondent of a contemporary says:—I forward you a sketch of a plan by which a near neighbour of mine succeeds in driving, or rather, keeping small birds from making havoc of his seed beds. When he has sown his seeds, whether of radish or spinach, or any other kind usually destroyed by them if left unprotected, he procures the largest piece of slate he can find, and upon both sides chalks a figure resembling a cat's face, in very broad lines, and suspends it by a piece of string from a strong stake thrust slantwise into the soil. The face I have made is exactly a facsimile of the original, and though it may not be so correct a likeness as a photograph would produce, yet the feathered tribes seem to have a wholesome dread of it, and my neighbour assures me that he finds it to be a perfect scare. I have been in and out of the garden every day for this twelve years past, and I certainly never saw his beds infested by birds. The broad white lines on the dark slate can be contemplated by them at a distance, and the least motion in the atmosphere turns the slate about, so that the horrible picture is presented to them from every point. My neighbour places these scares at intervals of about eight feet.

Extraordinary Act of Cruelty to a Wife.—The Criminal Court of Hagen, in Westphalia, has just tried a workman named Kosthaus, on a charge of committing an extraordinary act of cruelty on his young wife. In October last the prisoner on returning home from his work began to ill-treat the woman, whom he reproached with spending too much money, and then loading a pistol threatened to shoot her. She threw herself on her knees and besought him to spare her life for the sake of his children. He granted her prayer on condition that she brought a hatchet, and kneeling down before a chopping block should place on it the little finger of her left hand. She did so, and he taking the hatchet chopped off the finger above the second joint. The wound bled so profusely that medical assistance was found necessary to stop the blood, and the doctor denounced the fact to the police, although the woman declared that she had inflicted the wound herself in chopping wood. The jury delivered a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was condemned to twelve years' hard labour.

Election Expenses.—Mr. Edmond Foster, election auditor for Cambridge, has just made his official return of the expenses incurred by the candidates at the late contest for the representation of that borough. The payments made by the auditor on account of Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., were as follow:—Personation agents, £25; check clerks, £8; committee-room clerks, £118; messengers, £49; card collectors, £3; watchers, £30; door-keepers, £8; fly-conductors, £2; committee-rooms and use of rooms in which to address electors, £61; fly-hire, &c., £51; stationery, printers, &c., £159; sundries, including £105 paid to Mr. F. Barlow, as election agent, £217; making a total of £726. The payments made by the auditor on account of Mr. H. Fawcett, the unsuccessful candidate, were:—Messengers, £56; inspectors, £17; check clerks, £7; committee-room clerks, £81; committee-rooms and use of rooms in which to address electors, £69; fly-hire, &c., £28; stationers, printers, &c., £74; sundries, £108 making a total of £436.

A Curious Case.—At the Bankruptcy-court, Mr. Hicks, an agent to a leather factor at Bermondsey, applied for his release from custody, supported by Mr. Ernest Reed, and opposed by Mr. Gaul, on behalf of Mr. Miller, a leather manufacturer, of Bermondsey.—It appeared that Mr. Miller had made the bankrupt co-respondent in a suit in the Divorce-court for adultery with Mrs. Miller; the result was that Mr. Miller did not prove his case, and was ordered to pay the bankrupt's costs. Afterwards Miller absented himself for some time to avoid payment of those rascally costs (as he called them (laughter). He had been made bankrupt himself, and against the adjudication in bankruptcy appealed. The bankrupt being ordered to pay his costs, Miller was taken in execution for the costs in the Divorce-court, without deducting costs against bankrupt in this court. Now it was complained that the bankrupt should seek to evade the payment of the costs by petitioning the Court in "formâ pauperis."—His Honour was of opinion that the costs in one court should be set off against the costs in the other, and under the circumstances he should decline to order the bankrupt's release.

Benefit Societies.—Mr. John Knowlden, one of the managers of the Perseverance Life Assurance and Sick and Funeral Friendly Society, of 6, Mount-street, Westminster-road, was summoned before Mr. Burcham at the Southwark Police-court, for refusing to pay Mary Ann Lilley, widow of Henry Lilley, late a member of that society, the sum of £8 10s., justly due to her according to the rules and regulations of the society, duly enrolled according to the Act of Parliament. The complainant said that her husband had been a subscriber to the society some time previous to his death, and had paid all subscriptions, and when she called on the defendant for the sum due to her at his death, the society refused to pay her. The defendant objected to his worship's jurisdiction, and put in a copy of the rules, one clause of which set forth that all such disputes must be settled by arbitration. Mr. Burcham, after looking over the rules, told the complainant that he had no power to interfere; therefore he must dismiss the summons. He would, however, direct the costs she had paid out of her pocket to be returned to her, and recommended her to take proceedings against the society immediately, under the clause in the rules provided for. The poor woman, who seemed very much disappointed at his worship's decision, expressed her thanks for the return of her costs, and hoped to be enabled to go to arbitration against the society.

Emission of Light by Hair.—With reference to a work of his on the subject of Phosphorescence, Dr. Phipson says:—As some persons have not been able to realise the facts concerning the production of light by hair stated in my work, will you allow me to say that the experiment always succeeds in tolerably dry weather when the hair is combed in the dark with a tortoise-shell comb, or, better still, with one of those black gutta-percha combs much in use at present. The hair (exactly one yard and a quarter long) of one of my relations will, when combed somewhat rapidly with one of these black combs, emit sheets of light upwards of a foot in length. This light is composed of hundreds of small electric sparks, the snapping noise of which is distinctly heard.

Freaks of Nature.—Mr. John Hudson, of Castleacre, writes as follows to the *Mark-lane Express*:—Last year I grew a few acres of what is called "oat-barley," viz., barley produced by a gentleman in Huntingdonshire from oats being sown and not allowed to produce seed the first year, but stood till the following year, and then the produce was *barley* with a very stiff straw. I liked it so much that I have sown thirty acres of it this year. And now I am about to tell you of another freak of nature. Last year my brother-in-law, Mr. Thomas Sewell Moore, of Warham, near Holkham, Norfolk, ploughed up a piece of land that had been a plantation for a great many years, and drilled it with oats. It produced a very fine crop of oats. Two or three bushels per acre were shed down when ripe, and ploughed in immediately after last harvest, and the land drilled with tares. The whole came up well, and there is a large crop on the ground; but instead of being oats and tares, as expected, it is now rye and tares, in full ear, and not an oat to be seen.

Extraordinary Suicide.—The Liverpool borough coroner, on Thursday, held an inquest upon the body of Thomas Slack, a plasterer, who committed suicide by hanging, in Lambeth-street, on the previous day. The deceased placed the handle of a brush across the opening of a trap-door and suspended himself to it. Slack was lately imprisoned for a month for assaulting a lady in Everton. Before hanging himself he wrote the following extraordinary letter to his wife:—"Dear Wife,—I am leaving this world for ever. I leave my two children in care of Dr. Taylor, of St. Siles (Silas) Church, Pembroke-place, Liverpool. Drink and poperry and Trade Society as brought ruan upon me. THOS. SLACK. I am some ware about 30 years. I,can ardly muster strength to do what I am going to do. God bless my children. They are laying trap for me every ware. Holy Virgin pray for me." The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased destroyed himself whilst in a fit of temporary insanity.

Beating the Bounds.—Thursday being Ascension Day, the ancient ceremony of "beating the bounds" was observed in most of the metropolitan parishes. Early in the morning the rector or vicar of the separate parishes, habited in his robes, and accompanied by his churchwardens, overseers, beadles, and other parochial officials, sallied forth, and were followed by the boys of the parish schools, armed with long switches, with which they performed the ceremony of beating the boundaries. Formerly, it was the custom to bump a boy at certain points so severely that he was never likely to forget it, and that thus the remembrance of parish bounds might be preserved. This piece of barbarity has long since been disposed with, and it has not been proved that any momentous parochial differences have arisen in consequence. On Ludgate-hill a curious circumstance was noticeable—namely, that the parishes of St. Martin's, Ludgate, and St. Anne's, Blackfriars, divide in the middle of a shop, which the whole of the clerical and parochial parties had to enter in order to the due performance of their duties.

Gymnastic Coolness.—A sad accident occurred a few days back at the Alcazar Circus, at Lyons, to a gymnast while going through his exercise. Two men were performing on the parallel bars, fixed at an immense height beneath the cupola of the building, when one of them, in springing from one bar to the other, missed his grasp and fell into the centre of the arena. The man was taken up insensible, but subsequently recovered, and will, it is believed, escape with a dislocated arm. The *Salut Public*, in relating the incident, says:—"Two years ago a performer at the Perrache Circus was killed in going through his performances. One of his comrades came and requested us not to mention the accident; and on our speaking to him of the dangers to which he was exposing himself every night, he replied, 'What would you have, sir? It is our trade; without the danger our position would be too good. We earn four or five hundred francs a month with very little labour; it is true that we are killed sometimes; but that is all chance!' The chance of breaking one's neck! It seems to us that the police regulations might render this sad chance less perilous."

Proposal to Dig Up Shakespeare's Bones—There is a hot and violent controversy going on just now in literary and dramatic circles about the propriety of moving Shakespeare's bones. Next year, in April, it is proposed to celebrate the tricentenary of the poet's birth, and it is urged that this would be a fitting occasion to make a solemn ceremony of digging up his mortal remains, in order that his posterity might satisfy themselves about his stature, the shape of his head, and so forth. The objectors, on the other hand, profess to be shocked at the bare idea, and declare that they will have no hand in a proceeding which might bring down upon their heads the curse which Shakespeare himself pronounced upon any one who should venture to disturb his bones. It is argued again that Shakespeare never ordered that inscription to be put upon his tomb, but that it was merely a back inscription of the sextons and stonecutters of the period. What is to be the end of the matter? says a contemporary. What if no bones should be found? How fine a theory might then be raised that there was no Shakespeare!

Yankee Ammunition.—General Butler, when examined by the Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War, was asked whether intoxicating liquors are used in the Federal army? To this General Butler replied: "They are to a most woeful extent." As an illustration, General Butler said: "We used to send a picket guard up a mile and a half from Fortress Monroe. The men would leave perfectly sober, yet every night when they came back we would have trouble with them on account of their being drunk. Where they got their liquor from we could not tell. Night after night we instituted a vigorous examination, but it was always the same. The men were examined over and over again; their canteens were inspected, and yet we could find no liquor about them. At last it was observed that they seemed to hold their guns up very straight, and upon an examination being made, it was found that every gun-barrel was filled with whisky; and it is not always the soldiers who do this. I ordered a search of the Adams Express Company, and examined the packages sent to the soldiers by their friends, and, in one day, I have taken 150 different packages of liquor from the trunks, boxes, and packages sent to the soldiers by their sympathising friends at home."

Thirsty Souls.—At Edinburgh, a man named John M'Kenna appeared before Sheriff Arkley on a charge of stealing five gallons of ale from the brewery of Messrs. Dryborough and Co., Canongate. On the previous afternoon M'Kenna, along with three companions, were at the foot of Logan's-close, immediately adjoining the brewery, one of the windows of which was open, and a barrel of ale standing close beside it. The temptation proved too strong to be resisted, and accordingly a piece of lead gaspipe was introduced through the window and into the bunghole of the barrel, the four worthies each in turn taking a pretty long suck. Some boys observed their movements, but the abstraction of the ale went on for some hours before the boys thought of informing the police. They ultimately did so, however, but the thieves observed the police coming up the close, and three of them managed to make their escape, leaving M'Kenna, who was considerably more than half-seas over, to the tender mercies of the law. The ale in the cask was afterwards measured, and it was found that the four had managed to extract five gallons. M'Kenna pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment.

Shocking Carriage Accident.—On Thursday evening Mr. Payne, the City coroner, held an inquiry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, respecting the death of Thomas Willett, aged 69, who was killed by an accident to a jobbed carriage, under the following circumstances:—Mr. J. C. Anley said he was a commercial traveller to Messrs. Meadows and Reynolds, wholesale drapers in Cheapside. About two months ago the firm hired a four-wheeled chaise for him from a Mr. Monday, a job-master in the Clapham-road. On Saturday last, while driving in Bishopsgate-street, the front off-wheel came off, and deceased and witness were thrown violently into the roadway. Deceased's skull was fractured. The lynch-pin had been completely worn away, and so caused the accident. Mr. Munday said that he had bought the carriage for £32 the day before he hired it out from Mr. Bars of Euston-road, who warranted it. The pins, &c., of the wheels had not been looked at regularly every morning, but they were occasionally. Some practical witnesses were examined, who gave it as their opinion that, had the carriage been properly seen to, the breakdown would not have occurred. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death; and that the job-master, Mr. Munday, had been guilty of gross neglect in not having the wheels of the carriage properly examined every morning and kept in a fit state of repair.

The Foreign Enlistment Act.—At the monthly meeting of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, on Monday, a letter was read from the Foreign-office, acknowledging the receipt of a memorial on the subject of the Foreign Enlistment Act, to the effect "that her Majesty's Government cannot, on consideration, see how any improvement can be made in that act." General dissatisfaction at the reply of Earl Russell was expressed, and on the motion of Mr. Meade King, seconded by Mr. C. Robertson, the following motion was put and carried:—"That, in acknowledging the receipt of Earl Russell's letter, this chamber express a hope, that in case further experience, beyond the case of the Alabama, should show that the Foreign Enlistment Act is not efficient for the accomplishment of its object, in which British interests are so deeply involved, immediate steps will be taken to remedy the defect before precedents grow up which may seriously harass this country whenever it is unhappily engaged in war.

How Burglaries are Managed.—A well-known member of the swell-mob was recently arrested in London, and on searching his person there was found upon him a letter, among others, dated from Newtown-park, near Lymington, giving information that the family would very shortly be away, and describing the doors, the approaches, the various rooms, the ways in and out, the plate and its chests, and everything that could facilitate what is, in the police world, known as a "put-up" burglary. Had it not been for this timely discovery the town would have been some morning alarmed by a bold and successful exploit. The valuables would have been safely removed, and, after a nine-days' wonder, the whole would have passed by, perhaps leaving only a suspicion on some of the outlying rangers of Norley-wood. As it is, however, we were astonished at hearing that a detective and others of the police had come down and arrested no less a person than the butler of the above mansion, whose name was attached to this remarkable letter.

Danish Legend.—There is a legend not yet forgotten in Zealand, that the original builders of the encircling ramparts found it impossible at first to secure a good foundation for the work. Piles were driven, mountains of gravel were deposited, all in vain; piles sunk out of sight, gravel disappeared. Of course, some representative of the old Skalds, or priestesses, was consulted, and the dread information received, that an innocent young girl should be inclosed within the works, and sacrificed to the powers that ruled the depths. Unwelcome news to brave workmen who had little sisters or daughters, dear to them as their hearts' blood. But was their Market Harbour never to be put in a state of safety? What was it but sending an innocent young soul to paradise, without paying the ordinary penalty of sorrow and suffering? Still it was a terrible commission to carry through. Well, they would do it in the least cruel mode that could be devised. A little lady was invited to a nice little entertainment in a bower on the works, where sweets, dolls, perfumes, finery, and other habits, were in abundance. Absorbed in the gratification of sight, taste, and smell, she never perceived that the arbour in which she sat lay in a half-finished vault. The door was built up, light was afforded as long as the agitated masons could afford it, but the arch was at last closed in. The little maid's sufferings, if terrible, were short, the ramparts rested on an unyielding basis, and city and harbour were safe.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

Decimal Reckoning.—Out of the fact that uncivilised man reckons with his fingers, and has 10 fingers to reckon with, has arisen a numeral system, or machinery for counting with the number 10 at the bottom of all its arrangements. Every time we multiply by 10, we add simply a round 0—1, 10, 100, 1000, &c. To divide by 10 we have only to cut off the last figure; to divide by 100 we have only to cut off the two last figures, calling any surplus they may represent, so many parts of a tenth or hundredth; whereas in the arithmetic of everyday life, as it now stands, we are continually working sums out by an act of calculation resting upon every figure; also, if we are duly careful, running over each of our calculations twice, as safeguard against error, and thereupon, if we find error, running over it all a third time to ascertain which of the two differing calculations was the right one. All this trouble we give ourselves artificially, by using measures of value, weight, and capacity, that are not in accord with the method of counting. Let us measure and weigh by tens, as we count by tens, and we may rub every trace of vulgar fractions off the slates of our national scholars, and set free for more useful knowledge half the time now spent in learning by heart confused or complex tables, and in the practice of long arithmetical processes that no longer touch on the real business of life.

The Trial of the Spanish Protestants.—On the evening of the late trial at Grenada, Matamoros, the Protestant prisoner, indited the following letter:—"From my prison, Grenada, April 20.—My trial will commence to-morrow. The notification has only just reached me, although the law grants three days' notice of trial to prisoners; but the proceedings are to be hurried on, that the people may be kept away, and the journals silenced. I have but five minutes accorded me to indite this letter. The Queen has consented to grant me my liberty, but on conditions which it will be impossible for me as a Christian to accept. I am for Christ alone, and for Him until death. Not for all the world's wealth would I consent to be separated from Him. I have no time for more. This is a day of rejoicing for me, since the Queen affords me the opportunity to offer the testimony of my unalterable love for my Saviour before the wide world; and this testimony is the greatest honour which He could grant me. I seek and find consolation in Him who died to give us life.—Your brother, MATAMOROS." In the winter of 1861 these poor men were sentenced to seven years at the galleys. The Queen then ordered her satellites to appeal against the misplaced leniency of the judges, and seven months ago the Tribunal of the Audiencia increased the penalty originally imposed by one year, and the Grenada judges have just confirmed the sentence. The prisoners have the right of appeal.

The Lord Mayor of London's Expenses.—The accounts of expenses incurred for the procession and festival of last Lord Mayor's-day show that the total cost of both was £2,989 13s. 8d. This total is thus divided:—Dinner, including wines, £1,541; decorations, £826; procession, £293 15s. 6d; music in hall, £63 1s; printing, &c., £89 10s. 6d.; stationery, £23 8s. 6d.; general expenditure, £152 17s. 4d. Among the items are many of a stereotyped character, such as awning, £25; hire of looking-glasses, £20 10s.; gas, £120; hire of star, £52 10s.; upholstery, £121; men in armour, £53; banners, £32; bellringers, £16 16s.; music in hall, £63; bands in the procession, £99, &c. The "four men on the roof" made their claim for £2 2s; the chairman's pen and pencil cost £4 14s. 6d.; the secretary's pen and pencil cost the like amount; the chairman's seal makes an item of £5 5s.; receiving and returning statuary cost £23; engraving dinner tickets, £25. It would be of no interest to the reader to be informed of the whole details throughout; but for the information of people who cling to the fallacious notion that these festivals are paid for out of public money, it is right we should add that the city contributes only £200, and the remainder is divided between the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs. The Lord Mayor's share of payment was £1,391 16s. 10d., and Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence and Mr. Sheriff Hugh Jones paid each £697 8s. 6d.

Hunted by Wolves.—An exciting incident occurred a few days ago to M. Decheppe, adjoint, at Gimécourt (Meuse). He was returning late at night from Pont-à-Mousson on horseback, when, while passing through the wood of Pillotte, his attention was attracted by a heavy breathing and a rustling which accompanied him as he proceeded. M. Decheppe looking about observed on one side two luminous points in the darkness, and on the other a dark shadow which advanced alongside his horse. He then became aware that he was being followed by wolves. He at first put spurs to his horse, but reflected that the road was uneven, and that should an accident happen his position would become critical, he again slackened his pace. He then again looked behind him, but his companions were still there having adapted their pace to his. He then remembered that wild beasts were sometimes frightened at fire, and lighting some lucifer matches he threw them down, but the wolves paid not the slightest attention to the proceeding. At the end of his resources M. Decheppe rode on, trusting to Providence, but cracking his whip from time to time to intimidate his too faithful attendants, and arrived without being molested at his residence at Gimécourt. During the danger M. Decheppe had preserved his coolness, but when it was over a reaction took place, and he was seized with a nervous trembling, and has since suffered from the effects of the emotion.

The Royal Gun Factories.—It is stated that a successor has been appointed to Sir William Armstrong as superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, the gentleman who has been selected being an officer of high standing in the Royal Artillery, distinguished for his experience and scientific attainments. One of the conclusions most clearly established by the evidence recently taken before the committee of the House of Commons on the Armstrong gun question is, that the multiplicity of elements unavoidably introduced into the subject demands a more precise and a technical reconsideration; and the highest military authority, it is understood, has expressed an emphatic opinion as to the absolute necessity of placing a military man at the head of the Royal Gun Factories. The general impression, we hear, amongst naval, military, and official circles is that too exclusive an attention to the purely mechanical element has been the great mistake, leading us into a series of experiments without any definite result except their enormous cost. It is expected that Mr. Anderson, the present assistant-superintendent, will be promoted to superintendent engineer to the War-office at his present salary of £1,000 a year.

Animals and Birds for Australia.—There are few things more desirable to an emigrant of active mind than some employment on board ship. The care of a few animals admirably supplies this, and it is desirable that the following notice should be made generally known:—"The Council of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria (Australia) have determined to give the prices named in the schedule hereto annexed for the different animals named therein, delivered to their secretary, at Melbourne, between the 1st day of July, 1863, and the 1st day of January, 1865. The animals must be in good health, full grown, and of proportionate sexes. Schedule.—For the first 20 English hares delivered, £4 each; the first 20 Indian hares, £2 10s. each; the first 50 English pheasants, £2 each; the first 50 English partridges, £1 10s. each; the first 50 Indian grey partridges, £1 each; the first 50 Algerian sand grouse, £1 each; the first 20 curassows, £3 each; the first 50 lobsters, £2 each; the first 50 crabs, £1 each; and the first 20 guaramiers (fish), £1 10s. each. W. H. ARCHER, Hon. Sec. Persons introducing animals according to this schedule will also be at liberty to compete for the following prize:—"The Argus Gold Prize Cup, of the value of £100, for the year 1863, will be given to any one who, within the year ending the 30th of November, 1863, shall introduce into the colony the most valuable or interesting animal, bird, beast, or fish in sufficient numbers to establish the breed.' Applications to be lodged with the Council of the Acclimatisation Society before the 31st of December, 1863."

Singular Accident.—A very extraordinary circumstance took place in Regent-street on Monday afternoon. A groom was exercising a horse in a gig belonging to a livery-stable keeper, when the animal bolted from the Haymarket along Jermyn-street, and arrived in Regent-street just as the driver of a cab was "crawling" down the street. The horse in the gig had too much way on to be stopped, and the cabman could not wake up his animal in time to avoid a collision, the effect of which was most extraordinary. The gig horse, a showy grey, went completely through the cab, dashing in the near side, and thrusting his head and shoulders out at the other, in which position it remained firmly fixed. The cab was of course upset by the impetus, and the hind axle was snapped in two. The gig was as much a wreck as the other vehicle, but both drivers, though pitched out into the road, sustained no injury. The crash of the collision was so loud that a crowd was drawn together from the surrounding neighbourhood in a moment, and amongst those who ran to help was a carpenter with a saw, who, in a short time, by cutting in two those portions of the wreck which held the gig horse confined, succeeded in releasing it, to all appearance but little the worse for the pantomimic trick in which he had been the chief performer. Fortunately there was no "fare" in the cab, for had any person been in it death would in all probability have ensued. A van was soon brought, and the wreck of the cab was removed.

Loss of Four Lives.—A dispatch has been forwarded to Lloyd's from the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, containing the particulars of a lamentable accident which occurred off the port of Tampico by the upsetting of a boat and the drowning of two masters of ships lying there, and two of their men. The dispatch, which is dated Tampico, 26th March, and is signed by her Majesty's Consul at that port, states that on the 9th of that month the English ship Elizabeth Ann, of Liverpool, and the schooner Blonde, of Jersey, arrived off the bar, and the weather preventing them entering the harbour, the masters agreed to go ashore in the afternoon, and about three o'clock the master of the Blonde (Captain Charles Parsons) and two men went in their boat to the Elizabeth Ann, and the master (Captain Thomas Burdon) joining them, the boat pushed off for the harbour. On approaching the bar a heavy sea struck the boat and capsized it, throwing them all into the sea. The two captains and two seamen soon disappeared. The survivors were picked up some time afterwards by a pilot boat, manned by eight men from the shore; but they were almost dead from exhaustion. The crew of the pilot boat acted nobly throughout. Up to the time of the mail leaving Tampico the bodies of none of the unfortunate sufferers had been found; and as both vessels were still detained off the port, the names of the two seamen could not be obtained, nor could it be ascertained where their families resided.

A Mischievous Monkey.—Mr. Banting, the house agent of St. James's-street, who resides in Kensington, attended before Mr. Ingham with reference to a monkey belonging to the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing. Mr. Banting said that the prince resided at the bottom of Wright's-lane, and he not only kept hawks, but monkeys, and three of the latter recently escaped. Two of them had been captured, but the largest one remained at liberty. It had done him an incalculable amount of mischief. It had eaten all his young lettuces and his wall fruit, but he did not complain so much of that as he did the frightening of women and children in Kensington. It had visited every room in his house, and had terribly frightened the female inmates. The Maharajah is away from his house at the present time, but his agents and servants are anxious for the capture of the monkey.—Mr. Ingham: What do you want me to do? If you cannot capture the monkey you had better send for the Duke of Beaufort's hounds (a laugh)—Mr. Banting: Can I use a gun and shoot the monkey if I have a chance? Mr. Ingham: I think you had better leave that out of the question, and apply to the Maharajah. He is a perfect gentleman, so I have heard—Mr. Banting: If the monkey remains at large it would be dangerous for women and children to be about in Kensington. Mr. Ingham: Monkeys are proverbially clever. I am sorry I cannot capture it for you.—Mr. Banting: Perhaps you would say a word to the police. Mr. Ingham (looking at the inspector): If you see the monkey I hope you will catch him (laughter).—Mr. Banting then withdrew.

Distressing Loss of Life in Shetland.—Wednesday morning dawned calm and beautiful. The boats proceeded to the fishing ground, a distance of twelve or fourteen miles. About noon the wind had increased to a stiff breeze, and as there was a strong current setting to windward at the time the sea became so heavy that it was necessary for them to make for land. On crossing what fishermen call "a string of tide," formed by a headland or ridge of rocks jutting out into the ocean, and the action of which is felt for miles seaward, a huge billow struck one of the boats, broke about half-mast high, and upset her, and four out of five men who composed her crew were drowned. All these men were married. One of them has left a widow and five children in destitute circumstances, another a widow and two children in a similar condition—without money, without friends, and without resources; a third, a widow, who is an invalid, a sister, an aged mother in a very feeble state, and who out of a family of five sons has only one remaining, and he is presently at Greenland—all, together with her husband, have lost their lives in the pursuit of their dangerous and often unremunerative calling; and the fourth, a widow, a father and mother—the latter a paralytic—both of whom are advanced in years, and were dependent on him for support. As is often the case in Shetland on such sad occasions, three of the parties were related, one poor woman has lost her husband, brother, and brother-in-law; a second her two sons; and a third, her husband and brother-in-law.

The Rival Sweeps.—At Clerkenwell, George Day, a sweep, carrying on business at 14, Popham-street, Islington, was charged with unlawfully using threatening and menacing language to James Brazier, whereby he apprehended bodily harm.—The complainant, who was attired in a fashionable suit, said: You can see what that fellow is, or he would not have appeared before your right hon. worship with a dirty face, and in his working togs. I am a sweep, but when I comes before my betters I dress myself and behave like a gentleman, and that I flatter myself there can be no mistake about. That fellow (pointing to the defendant) is a very contemptible sort of man, and on the 1st of May threatened my life, and I am afraid of him. He danced before me, and that is what I have summoned him for.—The magistrate remarked that of all the days in the year that a sweep should dance he thought that the 1st of May was the very one that the least complaint could be made about.—The defendant, addressing the magistrate, said: Look here, governor, that fellow, although he has got a Sunday suit, and has put it on to gammon you, is a sweep, and he gets all his fine toggery by putting sawdust in his soot. Mine is a genuine article, and I don't cheat the farmer. All that I did was to tell him that he was a stuck-up sort of cove, and that he was living with another cove's wife, which is wrong. If he want's to have a wife why don't he get one of his own, and not run away with one that is married to another fellow. I have got my eyes wide open, and I mean to be down on him, and tell all the farmers how he puts sawdust in his soot, and to make it black colours it with copperas. If I did that I could have Sunday togs and speak like a gentleman.—The complainant said it was all a lie to say that he put sawdust in his soot. The defendant was an ignorant fellow, and was always annoying him.—The magistrate asked the defendant if he would promise not to annoy the complainant again.—The defendant: He lives with another cove's wife, which is wrong, and you know it.—The magistrate, finding he could do nothing with the defendant, ordered him to enter into his own recognisances to keep the peace for three months.

Munificence of a Wakefield Citizen.—Thomas Clayton, Esq., of Wakefield, has presented to the National Lifeboat Institution £250, to pay for a new lifeboat to be called "The Wakefield," which town is his native place. The boat is to be stationed at Lytham, in lieu of the lifeboat at present there, which is not large enough for that dangerous locality where shipwrecks are of frequent occurrence. The National Lifeboat Institution has had the cost of several lifeboats presented to it; and some of them have already been of the greatest service to shipwrecked sailors in the hour of their distress. Last month the Kirkcudbright lifeboat was the means of saving the schooner Ellen, of Liverpool, and her crew of three men from inevitable destruction. The cost of that boat was presented to the institution by a gentleman (N.L.) residing in Manchester. Again, the Porthcawl lifeboat was the means, under God, of rescuing, during a fearful gale of wind on the night of the 19th December last, ten poor fellows from the schooner Champion, of Liverpool, which was totally wrecked on the Scarweather Sands, another shipwrecked crew actually perishing close by while the lifeboat was engaged in rescuing the crew from the first wreck. That boat was the gift of a Staffordshire lady (M. A. O. S) to the Institution. On the 12th ult., the Seaton Carew, County Durham, lifeboat saved seven men from the brig Regalia, of Whitby. The same lifeboat had previously rescued the crews, consisting of twenty-eight persons, from various wrecks, making a total of thirty-five lives saved by that lifeboat alone. Its cost was given, two or three years ago, to the Institution, by William M'Kerrell, Esq., of Bath. From these few cases some conception can be formed of the great benefit conferred on suffering humanity by the establishment of a lifeboat, and its subsequent services on an exposed point of the coast. But for such services how many a brave seaman, who is now in the full enjoyment of life and strength, and able to provide for his family would long since have had his requiem sung by the ruthless waves. The National Lifeboat Institution has now one hundred and twenty-four lifeboats under its management. Since the first establishment of the society nearly one thousand three hundred shipwrecked persons have been saved from a watery grave by its lifeboats, or by special exertions, for which it has granted rewards. As each lifeboat establishment requires on an average about £50 a year to keep it in a state of thorough efficiency, it is evident that a large sum is required by the institution to enable it to maintain its numerous lifeboat establishments; and that the good and sacred work in which it is so actively engaged can only be perpetuated by legacies and the continued support of the public at large.